

The Saturday News

VOL. VI No. 15

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1911.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Jasper's Note Book

It looks as if the effort which has been made to arouse interest in the subject of a city plan for Edmonton was to have results. A definite move in this direction is expected at an early date. The clear and comprehensive argument in its favor that has been presented by Mr. C. L. Gibbs has made a deep impression which can hardly fail to lead to something of permanent value.

The great difficulty in endeavoring to bring about such action on the part of the municipality lies in the prevalence of the idea that such plans as have been suggested are the product of impracticable dreamers, whose notions are all very well in their way but not suited to a community which has to think so much of the bread-and-butter side of existence as Edmonton does at present. We are told to put off such projects till greater wealth exists here and we have supplied to a greater extent our bare necessities.

But it is just because as each year passes it will be so much more expensive time so much more imperative ideas that those who have taken are so anxious to see something do not urge that the city lay out expenditures at the present moment desire is to have plans prepared we can work from year to year making Edmonton the beautiful residence that nature has all to create. To carry out the necessary for the city to act now. But, when we consider that values have increased in the that they will continue to do so can be nothing very ruinous in principal land holdings at the present outlays in improving them, for be delayed till it is felt that but if we do not acquire the terrific losers.

On another page of this issue News there is presented a picture of what was done along these Dallas, Texas. Its experience value to Edmonton. It is one of the centres of the American south present time a population of 100,000. Twenty years ago it was the size of Edmonton. We have rapid growth here and it is accordingly the greater but from what it has done. Our expectation to show tremendous being done in the way of civic improvement in Old World centres, where the finest results are to be seen. But they must realize that they can profit to a very large extent from studying the development of the western American centres, a development which is just one stage ahead of our own and which has taken place amid conditions that are in so many respects similar to those with which we are familiar.

The influx of negroes during the past week has caused many heartburnings. It may be stated as a certainty that no one welcomes their appearance. The more homogeneous our population is the easier become our problems and when differences of race are added those of color we may well draw back from the prospect. That the negroes would be much better advised in remaining in the southern states and working out their destiny may also be taken for granted. This is the opinion of their best friends.

But having reached these conclusions what are we going to do about the movement? Considerable wild talk has been indulged in to the effect that life and property will be less safe on account of the new arrivals. This is unfair to them and indicates a very shallow method of argument. It proceeds on the assumption that the negro as such is instinctively a criminal, or at best the equivalent of a wild beast.

The latter idea has been made to do duty for generations by those who have held that he could not be trusted out of a state of slavery. The fact that less than half a century after the race acquired its freedom in the country to our south, so many negroes are today playing their parts as industrious, goodliving and public spirited citizens need only to be cited in answer to this familiar contention. Our new arrivals are all men of substance who have conducted farming operations in the south and in-

A Civic Centre as Actually Worked Out



The central square at Montclair, New Jersey, around which various public buildings such as the city hall, post office, public library, etc., have been erected. By thus grouping them and giving each the setting that it requires, the most is made of the architectural merits of the different structures. The public convenience is also served while the breathing spot that the grass-grown square affords in the midst of tall buildings and hot pavements becomes a greater boon year after year. The Montclair square shows what could easily be done with the Rice street market site in Edmonton, if the city acquired the property, not occupied by permanent buildings.

Microfilmed by FLEOFILM Process

SUB DIVISION

Mr. Stone, President of the American Associated Press, in an article in the National Geographical Magazine, tells of the sharp social division which prevails between Europeans and educated Easterners in the eastern countries. From Bombay, to Yokohama, he says, there is not a social club, in any port, or treaty point, to which any native, whatever his culture or refinement, will be admitted. When a member of a Bengal Club invited a man of mixed European and Hindu blood to dine with him the difficulty was adjusted only by setting aside a part of the club premises in which the member and his guest could dine alone. Again at Calcutta Mr. Stone attended a ball at the Government House, and noted that while native princesses danced with white men, the native gentlemen were denied white partners. When he called Lady Minto's attention to the fact she said that no white woman would think of dancing with a native as it would mean social ostracism.

With this condition in effect how long, asks Mr. Stone, will 6,000 American soldiers in the Philippines be able to keep the flag flying over 8,000,000 natives, and how long will 75,000 British soldiers in India be able to maintain British sovereignty over 300,000,000 Asians?

When facts are stated in this fashion, they must lead us to pause and wonder. Will the races we consider inferior always be disposed to rest under that assumption? On this continent we may regard the color question as acute but if white men worry about it here, what are they not likely to do in those parts of the world where they are so overwhelmingly in the minority?

The murder of a wealthy rancher in the Stettler district is engaging the attention of the Mounted Police at the moment. He was fired at through the window of his house as he sat conversing with another man. Other attempts to get rid of him had

for murder and sentenced to be hanged. With the assistance of his brother he, however, managed to escape from the Calgary barracks and after one of the most sensational pursuits that has ever taken place in this or any other country was rounded up in the cellar of a farm house near Sheppard. Only after the building had been set on fire did he come out and surrender. A few weeks later he was hanged.

While the escape from the Barracks was a most unfortunate affair, the result of the case as a whole was to give the police a very widespread reputation for resource and daring and the fact that, through this and other cases, it was shown that, however sparse the population of a district people could take up land there without undergoing the trying experiences that fell to the lot of so many of the early settlers of the western American States, did not a little to induce immigration. The richness of the soil has been by no means the only factor in building up the Canadian West.

The Lethbridge News speaks of "the most astounding defence of the government's reciprocity bargain" which the Saturday News makes.

"It says," declares the Lethbridge paper, "that the government should not be blamed as they had only a thinking part in the negotiations. Not a particularly flattering defence that. In effect, Canada, according to the line of reasoning adopted by the News, was simply a catspaw for Taft. We pulled his chestnuts out of the fire, and helped him to get a strangle hold on his job again. Realizing perfectly that unless he could do something to satisfy the low tariff sentiment of his country, his chances of re-election or possibly even nomination were hopeless, he grabbed hold of this reciprocity idea, and the Laurier government fell to it."

The News entirely mistakes the drift of what

has appeared on this page. No defence of the government has been attempted here. All that has been done has been to state facts. The position of the Saturday News has been all along that the Canadian government was entitled to neither praise nor blame in the matter. We must welcome the enlargement of the markets for Canadian products but what we obtain in this way as a result of the reciprocity negotiations comes not from anything that the Laurier cabinet has done but from the political necessities of Mr. Taft and his colleagues. Such changes as Canada is making in her tariff are "infinitesimal," to use the language of Mr. Robinette in addressing Toronto Liberals the other day.

As was stated in the paragraph above quoted, Canada in the so-called treaty has had only a "thinking part." Why, then, should the government be attacked? There is nothing that it wants more than to be given credit for having induced the United States to throw down its tariff barriers to the extent proposed. So that those who criticise it for what it has done and accordingly lead people to think that it is really responsible for the creation of new markets, could not play better into its hands.

Western Conservative members are complaining of the action of the different farmers' associations in resolutions to Ottawa approving of the government's course. They point out that nothing has been done towards meeting the wishes of the delegation which visited Ottawa some time ago and asked for a reduction in Canadian duties. In fact Ontario Liberal members are telling constituents that it is not intended to reduce duties further, and that the protection of manufacturers have enjoyed will thus not be impaired.

complaint is not at all unnatural. But it is a pity that we have had much more force if these Western Conservatives had adopted the attitude towards the reciprocity pact which The Saturday News has set if they had boldly welcomed the opening of the American market and declared at the same time Taft's willingness to admit Canadian products would not relieve the Canadian government of the necessity of lowering the duties on manufactured goods; they would occupy a position of great strength. But by their tacit acceptance of the attitude of their Eastern leaders towards the reciprocity negotiations, they have led the Western to the conclusion that it is necessary to the Liberal party to secure wider markets. They want as well as a reduction of duties on what they consume, but with the former seemingly endangered by the Conservative anti-reciprocity propaganda, they are willing to forget for the time being that the government has failed to do in meeting the desires on the latter point.

On the discussion on the trade agreement, the more convinced The Saturday News is that the government has been strengthened enormously in the country by the turn which events have taken.

Not its own sagacity but the folly of its opponents is responsible. Its administrative record and the dissensions in the party ranks which were inevitable after a long tenure of power were bound to reduce its majority to the vanishing point at the next election. But the reciprocity issue, which the Conservative leaders have so needlessly created, has changed the whole face of things. It would go back very much stronger in case of an early appeal to the country, and there is every indication that it is doing its best to find an excuse for this.

If it were made, the West, outside of British Columbia, would undoubtedly register a most decisive verdict in its favor and it is here that, under the conditions which prevailed three months ago it would have sustained its heaviest losses.

Of the Conservative papers of the West, the Calgary Herald has stood most closely in line with those of the East on this issue. This fact gives the following paragraph from its editorial column an unusual significance:

"C. A. Magrath, M.P. for the Medicine Hat riding, seems to have sealed his fate as far as that constituency is concerned, through his opposition to the reciprocity pact. Well, every politician who is not a place server, has done the same sort of thing on great questions and will continue to do so. The man who can agree with everybody all the time, is a poor thing, indeed!"

If this is true of Mr. Magrath there is not a Conservative member between the Lakes and the Mountains whose seat is safe. Nor are there compensations in the East. There are bound to be large gains in the rural constituencies there, and the cities never did give the government any support that was worth anything to it.

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The great difficulty in endeavoring to bring about such action on the part of the municipality lies in the prevalence of the idea that such plans have been suggested in the past of impracticable dreamers, who seldom are all very well in their way but not inclined to a community which has to think so much of the bare and better side of existence as Edmonton does at present. We are told to put off such projects till greater wealth exists here and we are supposed to a greater extent our bare necessities.

But it is just because a day or year passes it will be so much more expensive, while at the same time so much more imperative to carry out these ideas that those who have taken up the movement are so anxious to see them carried out now. They do not urge that it be carried out in ruinous expenditures at the present moment. All that they desire is to have the plan carried out on the basis of which we can work from now on towards the end of making Edmonton a beautiful and healthful place of residence that water has already done so much to create. To carry out the plan it will be necessary for the city to acquire certain property now. But, when it is considered that the property values have increased in the past and the chance that they will continue to do so in the future, there can be nothing very unreasonable in the municipal land holding which is proposed. Large outlays in improving the public purposes can be delayed till it is all that we can afford these, but if we do not do so now we shall be terrific losers.

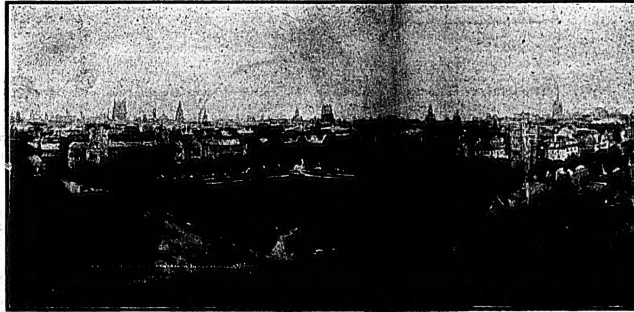
On another page of this issue of the Saturday News there is presented a paper which describes what was done during the last year in the city of Dallas, Texas. It is one of the greatest value to Edmonton. It is one of the flourishing centres of the American southwest, having at the present time a population of the neighborhood of 100,000. Twenty years ago it was about the present size of Edmonton. We expect a still more rapid growth in the near future and action is accordingly being taken that we can learn much from what it has done. Our people can hardly be expected to show much interest in what is being done in the city of Dallas, but in Old World centres, where the first results are to be seen. But they must realize that they can profit to a very large extent from studying the development of the western American centers, a development which is just beginning to be of our own and which has taken place in conditions that are in so many respects similar to those with which we are familiar.

The influx of negroes during the past week has caused many headachings. It may be stated as a certainty that negroes who are the easier become our problem and when the differences of race are added to those of color we may well draw back from the proposition. That the negroes would be much better advised in remaining in the southern states and working out their destiny may also be taken for granted. This is the opinion of their best friends.

But having reached these conclusions what are we going to do about the movement? Considerable wild talk has been indulged in to the effect that life and property will be less safe on account of the new arrivals. This statement is based on a very shallow and unscientific basis. It proceeds on the assumption that the negro as such is instinctively a criminal and that the equivalent of a wild beast.

The latter idea has been made to do duty for generations by those who have held that he could not be trusted outside of a state of slavery. The fact that less than half a century after the race acquired its freedom in this country no over south, so many negroes are today doing their part as industrious, goodwilling and peaceable citizens need only to be cited in answer to this baseless contention. Our new arrivals are all men of substance who have conducted farming operations in the south and in-

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tend to do so in their new home. They more than measured up to the strictest examination required by the immigration authorities as to general fitness and it was manifestly impossible to turn them back.

The idea that their presence will prejudice others against coming to this part of the West is not well-founded. It may have that effect in the case of the particular district in which they settle, but the territory which we have to settle up is too vast for a few hundred colored men to make any difference so far as the general immigration movement goes.

In discussing the aversion of Canadians to colored immigrants, it has been assumed that our prejudice is purely a result of our proximity to the people of the United States. How unreasonable this attitude has become even in the northern states we all know. The negro is not given half a chance to lead the life of a self-respecting citizen. This was well illustrated during the past week when the distinguished negro educator, Booker Washington, was assaulted in New York city. He had gone out to pay a visit to a friend and in looking at the numbers on the houses in order to locate the one that he was seeking he aroused the suspicions of a woman whose husband followed Dr. Washington and setting upon him injured him severely.

But white people the world over look down upon those of a swarthy skin.

Melville E. Stone, President of the American Associated Press, in an article in the National Geographical Magazine, tells of the sharp social division which prevails between Europeans and educated Easterners in the eastern countries. From Bombay to Yokohama, he says, there is not a social club, in any port, or treaty point, to which any native, whatever his culture or refinement, will be admitted. When a member of a Bengal Club invited a man of mixed European and Hindu blood to dine with him the difficulty was adjusted only by setting aside a part of the club premises in which the member and his guest could dine alone. Again at Calcutta Mr. Stone attended a ball at the Government House, and noted that while native princesses danced with white men, the native gentlemen were denied white partners. When he called Lady Minto's attention to the fact she said that no white woman would think of dancing with a native as it would mean social ostracism.

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previously been made, so we are told. It is just such cases as this where serious crime has taken place in isolated sections of the west, that the police have rendered the most notable service to the public and their efforts to run down the guilty parties in the present instance will be followed with keen interest. A conviction has recently been secured at Calgary in which an old man, living by himself, was shot down by two men who were enough cut off from the fact that they were enough cut off from the people to avoid detection.

In this connection, however, was that of Ernest Cashel. To the skill and bravery which the police demonstrated in tracking him down is due in such large measure the comparative freedom of the country from serious crime in the years that have passed since he was brought to justice, that the circumstances deserve reciting. In November 1902 the disappearance of J. R. Belt from his ranch, 38 miles east of Lacombe, was reported. Cashel had been arrested for minor offences and sentenced to penitentiary. It was discovered that a man answering his description had been staying with Belt. His movements from the latter's place were carefully traced and when the ice went out of the Red Deer River in the spring, the rancher's body was found floating in the river with a bullet hole in his left breast and at the end of the hole a bullet of the same calibre as Cashel's revolver. He was tried for murder and sentenced to be hanged. With the assistance of his brother he, however, managed to escape from the Calgary barracks and after one of the most sensational pursuits that has ever taken place in this or any other country was rounded up in the cellar of a farm house near Sheppard. Only after the building had been set on fire did he come out and surrender. A few weeks later he was hanged.

While the escape from the Barracks was a most unfortunate affair, the result of the case as a whole was to give the police a very widespread reputation for resource and daring and the fact that, through this and other cases, it was shown that, however sparse the population of a district people could take up land there without undergoing the trying experiences that fell to the lot of so many of the early settlers of the western American States, did not a little to induce immigration. The richness of the soil has been by no means the only factor in building up the Canadian West.

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Western Conservative members are complaining of the action of the different farmers' associations in sending resolutions to Ottawa approving of the government's course. They point out that nothing has been done towards meeting the wishes of the monster delegation which visited Ottawa some months ago and asked for a reduction in Canadian duties. In fact Ontario Liberal members are telling their constituents that it is not intended to reduce the duties further, and that the protection which the manufacturers have enjoyed will thus not be at all impaired.

Such complaint is not at all unnatural. But it would have had much more force if these Western Conservatives had adopted the attitude towards the reciprocity pact which The Saturday News has set forth. If they had boldly welcomed the opening of the American market and declared at the same time that Mr. Taft's willingness to admit Canadian products should not relieve the Canadian government of the necessity of lowering the duties on manufactured goods, they would occupy a position of great strength. But by their tacit acceptance of the stupid attitude of their Eastern leaders towards the reciprocity negotiations, they have led the Western farmers to the conclusion that it is necessary to support the Liberal party to secure wider markets. These they want as well as a reduction of duties on goods that they consume, but with the former seemingly endangered by the Conservative anti-reciprocity agitation, they are willing to forget for the time being what the government has failed to do in meeting their desires on the latter point.

The longer the discussion on the trade agreement continues, the more convinced The Saturday News becomes that the government has been strengthened enormously in the country by the turn which events have taken.

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If it were made, the West, outside of British Columbia, would undoubtedly register a most decisive verdict in its favor and it is here that, under the conditions which prevailed three months ago it would have sustained its heaviest losses.

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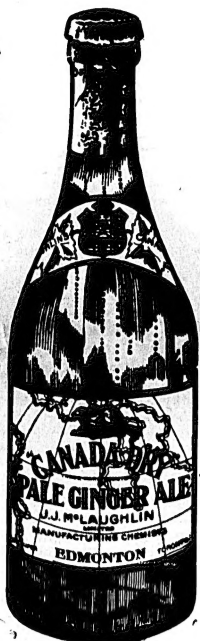
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What is The World?

What is The World? tell, working, if thou know it.

If it be good, why do all ill of earth and it?

If it be bad, why dost thou like it so?

If it be sweet, how comes it bitter then?

If it be bitter, what bewitcheth men?

If it be friend, why kills it, as a foe.

Vain-minded men that over love and lust it?

If it be foe, fondling, how dar'st thou trust it?

Joshua Sylvester.

'Laugh, and the World laughs with you,

Weep, and you weep alone.

Years ago sang a Poet man, who imagined he knew a good deal of the World.

He did and he didn't.

He knew the shell of the world.

Knew its hard resisting outside, but

pause or look back. Little shells, carried on and on by the resistless tide, we roll and are hurled along, until finally we are tossed up on the shore of Death. And then some one picks us up, looks inside and says, "Why this little Shell wasn't such an ugly, unlovely thing after all."

Too late they have looked inside, and for the first time have discovered the heart of us.

It is not wise or safe to draw conclusions from outside appearances.

Death

(By Charles Wilbert Snow)

The leaves are dead! 'Tis joy to feel

They rustle 'neath my weary feet,

The golden rays through sunset glades

Wait dreams of countries more complete—

Leaves are not dead to me.

The snow is dead! My chamber wall

Is hallowed by its mystic light,



"EARTH BOUND"

The bronze group by Louis Potter is reproduced in heroic size at the Child Welfare Exhibit in New York. The group symbolizes the purpose of the exhibit, which is to take from the shoulders of children some of the burdens of hereditary environment that bend the small forms earthward.

he forgot that inside there is always a delicate, beautiful thing, and too—that if you put your ear very close, the sound of sobbing is always there.

How often, as a child, I held one there and heard it. We called it the "sighing" of the sea. It was such a glorious mother-of-pearl fellow, rough and uninteresting in its exterior, but all shimmering greens and pinks when you examined it in your hand.

Why did it "sigh" we used to question. And some Wise Body told us it was because it had been carried far away from its home—the sea. The World is a shell. And the real vital part of it is in the inside, which is not made up of laughter, belief, but of a composite of pain, and loss, and heartbreak, and disappointment. Often persons looking at the World, see only the shell, which after all is only its outer covering, and say, "What a heartless, wicked old thing it is. All ugliness and harshness."

And there they are naive and utterly wrong. The World is a thing of travail and tears. Death and Grief pick up the shell and hold it to your ear, and you hear the "sighing" that goes on within. They turn it in their hands and the tenderness and delicacy are at once apparent.

We are all running a race with the sea, which is life. We dare not

The mellow gleam of old romance
Shines in to speed the hours of night—

The moon's not dead to me.

My friend is dead! His soul went out,
And left its impress on my own;
Now life's more clear, the change less drear,

I'll reap where his clean hands have sown—
He is not dead to me.

Do smile with me over the breezy
originality of a circular letter that reached me this morning. Such perseverance and bright advertising methods surely deserve a reward.

Dear Madam,—
It is evident to us that our last letter regarding our Tea has failed to earn your confidence as we hear from Messrs. — that you have not yet presented our coupon in which we offered to furnish you, free of charge, with a pound of our Tea, if at the same time, you purchased a pound.

The writer laments his lack of literary eloquence and to further beg your confidence and demonstrate ours in the merits of our Tea we have written to Messrs. — and informed them that if you buy the Tea and do not approve of it they are to

refund your money on our account. Will this persuade you to favor our Tea with a trial?

We may, on the other hand, have surmised incorrectly, and it may be "apathy" rather than want of confidence, which has caused you to ignore our offer. If so, "that is the most unkind cut of all."

The quality of our Tea merits confidence, we have many Tea-drinkers. The care we have taken to make you one of them should awaken your interest—our general experience is interest aroused—indifference dispelled.

If you are not a Tea drinker we apologize for troubling you. If you are a Tea drinker, we ask you, why not use the best Tea—Ours. It costs you no more than common kinds.

Trusting we may yet be favored by the receipt of your coupon through Messrs. — and assuring you of our best services at all times, we are,

Staid "ads" no longer bring results: In our own local papers I observe that the Real Estate Agents break into verse or blank prose, on the slightest provocation. They have a subdivision to put on the market we will say. A few years ago they would simply have stated the facts thus:

"Viewola" lots for sale at so much per. Good buying." But oh what a difference just a few years make. Now it is something more after this fashion:

"Young man, you of the blushing cheek and satisfied air, why is it you walk thus confidently? Ah! very very good. And now, that you are thinking of that happy and holy estate, called Matrimony, you will be considering building a nest for yourselves. Don't blush. The tiny warbling birds build nests.

"Where to build? There's the rub!

"Not in the back of the city. Never.

"To settle in the heart, and endure its dust and grim, on your choice mahogany? The thing is out of the question.

"Go out to "Viewola," where the birds twitter and a man has elbow room. Give her a home away among the hills and breezes, put her in a setting such as the Lord intended her for. Get back the roses to her cheeks. Get out yourself and commune with nature."

You can add anything else you like. This is art as applied to advertising.

I have always had a noly fear of Science in the abstract. The name has a certain cold poise about it such as a doctor suggests who speaks of having an "interesting case."

It is so frequently interesting only on the doctor's side, that as a possible patient or "case," the name has never appealed to me. Science ditto.

But more things are wrought by Science, and more discovered, than this World dreams of.

Why it ever concerns itself with such apparently trivial things as why one shall not cook salt fish in a copper kettle and why Mary Jane is shamefully culpable when she leaves a can of tomatoes, after opening, unopened.

Who would believe such Wise Looking men, as rise instantly to mind on the name of Science, capable of such trivialities? Ah! but they even go further. A "wicked" boy is no longer a bad boy. He only has adenoids.

But read this article, introduction and all, and then go and examine your own young hopeful, and see if a physical cause is the source of his moral perversion, and apologize to Mary Jane for having suggested that it was careless of her, to say the least for burning the soup. It wasn't. She probably has adenoids.

"The golden age is approaching for women who study biology. They will be released from half the worries of housekeeping, and they will be endowed with infinite patience and unflinching devotion for the naughtiest little black sheep of their families. So one gathers from a most uninteresting title—"Household Administration in the Twentieth Century" (Grant Richards), edited by Alice Ravenhill and Catherine Schiff, and written by half-a-dozen women experts in the sciences underlying the conducting of the home. The Superior Person wants to know why women need learn science in order to run their homes properly, when the Mrs. Poyers of England managed so well without it. He (or she) forgets that Mrs. Poyer was brought up in and carried on the knowledge of tradition and experience. In the days when the home was a small community,

manufacturing for itself from the raw material, the members of the household knew their business just as an uneducated workman knows his, that is, they know how to produce certain effects, without knowing anything of the scientific processes by which they were brought about. Experience supplied the place of knowledge. Somebody cooked salt fish in a copper pan, and she who ate what was next cooked in that pan became seriously ill. The housewife drew her own conclusions, which were that salt fish produced that green deposit on copper which was so dangerous to health. She did not know why this happened, but she knew it, so she taught her daughter not to use copper for salt fish. The tradition was strong, but it was blind.

Nowadays most household processes, except those of actual service, are carried on outside of the home. The finished product is bought, and with the earlier processes the housewife has nothing to do. There is all the more reason why she should know what they are. If she doesn't know how fruits are preserved, for instance, she cannot know the best way of preparing them. Consequently scientific training, far from unfitting a woman for home, is the one way of fitting her for it. She no longer has the tradition of experience to rely on, and must therefore be provided with that very efficient substitute, knowledge.

In another department of home life science is equally useful. Love, according to Barrie, is mostly sulphate cording to science is largely a matter of adenoids. A dose of rhubarb is good for bad temper, according to our great grandmothers; an enlightened generation laughed at this, only to discover that it is a matter of actual medical truth. Biology, in fact, makes something more than a verbal connection between the facts that we are miserable sinners and that there is no health in us.

Sanitation is to be the Luther of the twentieth century. A highly trained housewife who knows the why and wherefore of things, who doesn't send for a sanitary inspector and a regiment of plumbers in a scare about drains because the cook has poured the cabbage water down the sink, and does not, on the other hand, put every bad smell down to cabbage water until her family goes to bed with typhoid fever, is the same ideal of the new generation of housewifery. The gospel of today is cleanliness. To know what to do, and to do it without fuss is a thing perhaps more sincerely to be desired in the house than other domestic quality, and since modern conditions do not teach us these things in the efficient but unimaginative fashion of former days, it is eminently reasonable to suggest that science should concern itself with our domestic enlightenment.

Science has none of the small pride of the servant who will not make tasks because it isn't her work. Science is "a good, hard-working cook-general," early rising, totally abstaining, and very industrious. It will weigh Mrs. for us, and it will also tell us why there is a smell of cooking in the drawing-room when there is none in the kitchen. It will transmit to the other end of the world in about three minutes the dreadful news that the kitchen boiler has burst, but it may be used more wisely for the practical purpose of preventing the kitchen boiler from bursting.

It will save us from useless irritation in a twofold manner—first, by showing us that the physical cause of the delinquencies of children, servants, and others; and secondly, by enabling us to remove the cause, so that all may go harmoniously in future. In fact, it reduces worry to its lowest terms. In case of household wrongdoings it is no longer "la femme" who must be looked for, but the adenoid. All youthful offenders against the law in New York are examined for adenoids. They are found in an enormous number of cases and removed, the tendency to evil-doing always going with them. They thus serve a double purpose, for surely the removal of the intruders is sufficient punishment for the youthful lawbreaker."

THE CRISIS OF NECESSITY

At a tenement-house blaze in lower Brooklyn recently, when every fireman was fighting his hardest to keep the flames under control and get out into the open the score or more families, Mounted Policeman Platt of

the Fifth Avenue Station passed, and noticed a woman in the street with one child clutched in her arms, screaming frantically that the baby was still asleep in the flat.

"Which floor?" he demanded, jumping from his horse.

"Third floor-back," the mother wailed. "Oh, hurry! He's so little." She and her older child had been handed bodily out of the window almost before she knew that the building was on fire, and in the confusion of the sudden panic she had forgotten her four-months-old son until she had been landed on the pavement.

Policeman Platt fought his way through the crowd and up the smoke-filled hall. His clothes were on fire when he reached the crib, but he tore off his coat, and wrapping it about the still sleeping baby, raced down the stairs again. He had scarcely reached the pavement and thrust the child into the arms of a bystander when he collapsed, seriously burned, and overcome by the smoke he had inhaled.

A Seneca ambulance responded at once to the call, bringing a tank of oxygen; but it was some little time before the big policeman responded to all to the treatment, and even then it was found that he was so badly burned that he had to be taken to the hospital at last.

"It sometimes seems to me," the gray-haired surgeon there said thoughtfully, looking over at the big form stretched on the cot, helpless, bandaged past recognition, motionless, "as if the Maker of us thrust us into catastrophes like this—predicaments, calamities—now and again, as a metal-tester tries his wares in molten baths and biting acids, to prove, as it were, the stuff our human nature still is at the bottom. To-day there is this policeman; last week it was the head of that electric concern—nearly lost an arm, you know, to save that mite of a messenger-boy; yesterday it was a rag-picker—stopped that runaway on the bridge—you noticed that in the papers? Everywhere you see it. The crisis of necessity never fails to find the hero just under the surface in the humblest of us."

The baby—four-months-old Joseph Moses Cubet—reached his mother's arms without a scratch or a scorch, even more wonderful, still peacefully sleeping.

WHISKERS TO ORDER

He was new and nervous, and although he had been in the Faken Furniture Stores for over a week it seemed as though he would never master the business. When asked for doormats he offered hearthrugs. He didn't know whether Sheraton was the name of a man or a liqueur. And, even in conversation, he always got hopelessly tangled about the weather. As a buxom dame bounced into the shop he advanced anxiously, his fingers grasped in front of him. She asked for a chiffonier, and he conducted her to the hassinetie department.

The buxom dame grew very angry and threatened to report him. But he apologized so abjectly that she decided to overlook the offence, and gave him another chance.

"Please tell me," was her next order, "what has become of those lovely sideboards you had last week?"

The young man blushed and faltered as he replied:

"I'm—I'm sorry, ma'am, but I've shaved 'em off."

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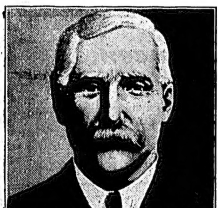
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SHANAHAN, Ont., Sept. 23rd, 1910.
"You certainly have the Greatest discovered Headache Cure in the world. Before 'Fruit-a-lives' came before the public, I suffered tortures from Headaches caused by Stomach Disorders."

"One of your travellers called on me when I had one of my raging headaches and he told him very curtly that I had a headache but he insisted on my trying 'Fruit-a-lives'."



"I did so, with what I would call amazing results. They completely cured me and since then (nearly six years ago) it is only necessary for me to take one occasionally to preserve me in my present good health. I was 65 years old yesterday and have been a general store keeper at the above address for twenty years."

WM. PITT
As Mr. Pitt says "Fruit-a-lives" is the greatest headache cure in the world. Dealers everywhere have "Fruit-a-lives" at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50 or trial size, 25c. or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

THE GIST OF OSTEOPATHY

The human body is a machine run by the unseen force called Life, and that it can be run harmoniously it is necessary that there be liberty of blood and nerve energy as these life forces find their way to the organs and tissues of the body, from the generating point of the nerves and arteries to their destination. For this reason Osteopathy has cured such diseases as: rheumatism, neuritis, lumbago, paralysis, spinal trouble, sciatica, St. Vitus dance, vertigo, dropsy, infantile paralysis, constipation, appendicitis, throat trouble, colic, heart trouble, eye and ear trouble and numerous other conditions of disease. Call at our office and let us explain Osteopathic treatment to you.

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Getting Into Action for a City Plan

By G. B. Dealey, Dallas, Texas

Read Before the American Civic Association in Convention at Washington, D.C., December 14, 15 and 16, 1910.

While sincerely regretting my inability to be present at the annual convention of the American Civic Association at Washington, I gladly respond to the request to write something on the subject of "Getting into Action for a City Plan," to tell how the public of Dallas was aroused to a desire for a plan, following this up with a story of how meetings were held and the City Plan Commission finally created. In other words, the purpose will be to offer experiences and suggestions which may be helpful to those desiring to inaugurate similar campaigns in other places.

To begin with, it must be understood that the person contemplating the inauguration of such a campaign must first be himself thoroughly convinced of the importance of the subject, otherwise his efforts will be in vain.

Preliminary Education Work

Civic improvement and all which that term implies had for years been one of my hobbies. In May, 1899, I was instrumental with the help of the Dallas News, with which I am connected, in organizing "The Citizens' Dallas League," comprised of quite a number of the best and most progressive citizens of this city. The necessity for some organization of the kind was quite apparent at that time. The League met weekly and through the papers aroused public sentiment, and the then city administration, to the necessity for a cleaner town, and while it existed, accomplished quite a good deal along this line. In the course of events, however, the organization became apathetic and died a natural death.

Later on, it occurred to me that another organization on broader lines could accomplish more, and again, through the instrumentality of publicity in the News, it was my privilege to assist in organizing on December 14, 1902, "The Civic Improvement League," whose object was stated to be "to unite the efforts of all citizens who wanted to make Dallas a better place in which to live." Its general purpose was stated to be "to create public sentiment in favor of a better administration of municipal affairs, without in any way invading the domain of politics." The League announced its determination to work for a strict enforcement of all the ordinances then existing, designed to make the city clean, healthy and attractive; and to carry on a continuous campaign among the people in various ways for civic betterment. One of the first things done by this Association was the compilation of the ordinances of the city, affecting the health and general welfare, and to have them published in booklet form for general distribution. The League also aided considerably in creating public sentiment; did some good civic work; lasted two or three years, and finally apathy seized its membership and it likewise passed into history.

Further sporadic efforts were made from time to time for civic betterment. As far back as February 28, 1908, I corresponded with the American Civic Association, and at that time procured through Mr. J. Horace McFarland, President of that Association, twenty-five copies of "The Awakening of Harrisburg," which I distributed among some of the most progressive citizens of the city, urging them to carefully read it.

Newspaper Assistance Necessary

During all this period, as opportunity offered, the News was continually emphasizing the necessity of civic improvement, and just here let it be suggested that to make a quick success of a movement of this kind it is absolutely essential to enlist the real active interest of the guiding hands of the leading newspapers. Without this it is largely time wasted, but once you get the newspaper enthused the campaign is comparatively easy.

The American Civic Association

During this same year (1908) I received a letter from Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia, First Vice-President and Secretary of the American Civic Association, and sent him on a list of names of citi-

zens of Dallas who might be interested in the work, so that the stimulating literature of the Association might be mailed to them. Correspondence followed with President McFarland in May, 1908, and as a result an additional number of letters were sent by the National Association to public spirited citizens, urging their interest and co-operation. At "Dinnering of a certain literary club in Dallas I read a paper in February, 1909, which dealt with the city planning movement and urged that Dallas should take it up.

The City Planning Congress

In the summer of 1909 an announcement was made of a city planning congress to be held in Washington, and the Dallas News arranged with its staff correspondents, at the Capital, Mr. Otto Preger, to write a series of letters, outlining the important feature of the proceedings. These letters appeared during July of 1909. I had about fifty sets of the articles clipped and sent through mail to a chosen list of leading citizens who possessed progressive ideas, with a letter reading thus:

"Dear Sir: I don't know whether you have read the three articles that I have appeared in the News regarding the modern movement of the City Planning but for fear you have not I enclose them herewith with the request that you will put them in your pocket and read them at your leisure—on the cars or at home."

"A time will come, and perhaps before we know it, when it may seem proper for Dallas to seriously consider this question, and therefore the advisability of having a few of the prominent citizens of Dallas who take a real interest in its improvement and welfare, to be conversant with the advantages of this movement."

"After you have read these articles will you kindly return them to me under cover of the accompanying envelope? Thanking you," etc., etc. The purpose in asking for the return of the clippings was to cause them to be read; otherwise they might have been laid aside and forgotten. The plan had the desired effect; nearly all returned the clippings with favorable comments. Brief extracts from some of the responses were as follows:

Interested Citizens

"Take you, I feel the time is near at hand when Dallas will have to take vigorous action along the line of public parks, etc., and the sooner the better."

"The subject is certainly deserving of much consideration. Our city has been sadly neglected in this respect. However, much can be done to improve existing conditions and I hope that the News may be able to bring about some enthusiasm upon this subject."

"I am very greatly impressed with the necessity of Dallas taking some action within a reasonable time along the line suggested in these articles, and shall be glad to cooperate with you at all times."

"I have read the articles carefully and find them interesting and instructive. These articles were formally brought to my attention in a recent visit to Washington, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo. I noticed that these cities have taken up the question of city planning and the results were marvelous. Am satisfied that when this matter is properly taken hold of, large results can be achieved which will be of estimable value to our city."

"I return the clippings which you sent me. City planning like every other sort of modern construction is being reduced to a science and the city that does not pay attention to scientific rules will be considered as tumbled down Babylon. I think this is the most important subject that can engage the attention of our citizens, and would like to see our people take an interest in the movement."

"I am returning the articles. Am with you heart and soul in all of your civic efforts. Let's build for posterity in a way to gain his approval."

Expoused the City Plan Idea

In its issue of May 16, 1909, the

News commended the city plan idea and suggested that the larger cities of Texas ought to have such a plan and use it as a chart for development. Beginning with the issue of January 1, 1910, the News asked quite a number of leading citizens to express themselves through its columns as to what civic improvement work Dallas should take up for 1910, asking for suggestions as to what we most needed. This campaign brought splendid results. Hundreds of communications were printed and the suggestions were for the disposal of sewage from the river, for parks and union station for street improvements, for better sanitary conditions, for more lights and water, for a general cleaning up, for more civic pride, for a better police system, for better car service, etc., etc. Civic improvements became the talk of the day. On leading citizens, Mr. Chas. F. Bolanz, had recently returned from a visit to many of the attractive cities of the country, and was enthused with the desire to issue bonds for immediate improvements, to which campaign he devoted much time and worked energetically, emphasizing also the importance of equitable tax assessments.

The Time To Strike

At this juncture a council of the editorial staff of the News was called and the suggestion made that the psychological moment had arrived to strike for a city plan. This proposition the council unanimously approved. The President, L. O. Daniel, and the Secretary, J. R. Babcock, of the Chamber of Commerce, were next called into consultation, and it was proposed that the Chamber of Commerce should take up the project and work it to a finish. These gentlemen readily and enthusiastically acquiesced, and it was agreed to present the matter to the Board of Directors at the proper time.

About this time one of the News staff men, Mr. Tom. Finley Jr., wrote a series of articles on "The Replanning of a City." The particular attention of many of the leading citizens was directed to these articles.

I then wrote to Mr. Richard B. Watrous, Secretary of the American Civic Association, with whom correspondence had been telling of the campaign inaugurated; sent him papers containing many of the articles printed, and suggested that a real city plan campaign would later on be inaugurated. To this the good Secretary replied with enthusiasm and said: "If ever the adage 'Now is the accepted time' is true, it is in this case of comparatively new cities in dealing with the subject of city planning." He enclosed a copy of a lecture which he delivered at Rochester, N. Y., on this subject and urged prompt action.

Articles from "The Survey"

Then began the publication in the News of a series of articles taken from the special city plan number of "The Survey" on "The Way and How of City Planning." These articles were continued day by day, accompanied by illustrations. Things were getting warm. The News had come out with strong editorial support of the proposition, urging that the time had come for Dallas to get in line with other progressive cities of the country on this important subject. Day after day the campaign was carried on with enthusiasm and the slogan was, "Build Dallas while we live. Don't leave the work to posterity."

Chamber of Commerce Acts

On January 28, 1910, at a meeting of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, the movement toward securing definite plans was presented and met with unqualified support. First it was decided by resolution that the Chamber of Commerce should take a membership in the American Civic Association. Then Vice-President Rhodes S. Baker, made reference to the work of this Association and in a spirited talk stated that Dallas was now at a point where she should not have an ambition to merely be a good city of the second class. A city might as well have no ambition at all. But should move forward a peg and plan to become a good city of the first class."



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TULL CANADA

Ask your nearest grocer for them.

He advocated the idea of a city plan, and finally offered a resolution reading as follows:

"Whereas, the Dallas Chamber of Commerce stands for civic development on the broadest possible grounds, and that such development necessitates the application of careful business principles in the executive management and the preparation and accomplishment of plans which shall be worked out for the benefit of present and future generations; and

"Whereas, in our minds there is a vital need for plans to be made to take into account the ultimate destiny of the city of Dallas as the greatest city of the southwest, be it

"Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce commits itself to the proposition involving the education of our citizens, the arousing of their enthusiasm and civic pride and the consideration of such plans as will work out to the ultimate good of the city as a whole.

"Resolved that a committee of five of the Directors be appointed, who shall report back at the next meeting, this committee to formulate a general outline as to means of publicity, money for exploitation of the plan, the securing of expert advice, and the presentation to the Board of a concrete working outline for our activities."

The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote amid considerable enthusiasm. A committee of five consisting of G. B. Dealey, Rhodes S. Baker, Alex. Sanger, J. B. Wilson, and Henry B. Lindsey, was appointed to consider the ways and means of carrying out the project.

Report on Organization

On February 3rd this committee made its report as follows:

"The Committee appointed to suggest a way in which the Chamber of Commerce as an organization, may immediately take hold of the idea of a city plan and make it a concrete possibility for the city of Dallas, beg to advise that we have been in correspondence by wire with the American Civic Association, and we suggest:

1. That the Chamber of Commerce engage Henry J. McFarland, President of the American Civic Association, to come to Dallas about March 1910, and deliver an address upon the idea of "A City Plan for Dallas."

We are sure that Mr. McFarland can come at about this time, and we suggest that complete arrangements be made as soon as a definite date can be assigned.

"We further suggest that through the President of this organization a committee be appointed which shall have definite charge of the furtherance of a city plan; that this committee be of sufficient size so that a representative from each organization of the city having to do with the development and growth of Dallas along the proper lines shall be a part of this committee; that there be upon this committee a representative from every line of activity whose interests are to be considered in furthering the plan; that the selection of this committee with a chairman shall not be confined to the membership of the Chamber of Commerce, nor to any other organization, but be as comprehensive in its personnel as the plan for the City of Dallas will be in its scope.

"To further suggest that proper names for the committee be presented to the President for his consideration and that all Directors be asked to give careful thought to the personnel of the committee, our idea in the main being that if a proper committee be appointed, and if the President of the American Civic Association address the citizenship of Dallas, the carrying out of details and the employment of competent engineers will be a comparatively simple matter, after the citizens of Dallas are sufficiently informed as to the objects of a city plan.

"This report was adopted and the committee appointed."

Arousing the People

During this period efforts in all

(Continued on page 7)



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NOTICE

The business of F. Lind & McClellan, corner of ninth and Jasper west, has just been taken over by the Western Shoe Repair Co. All accounts must be presented by the 15th of April.

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Structural and Consulting Engineer
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Home and Society

The duties of the Society Reporter at the Capital have not been very onerous during the past week. With a few exceptions we have contented ourselves with quietly sipping tea at one or another's homes, and preparing, in a leisurely way, for the post-Easter festivities that already threaten a deluge.

My word! but we will be gay once this period of penance is over. Dances, and Horse Shows, and wedding, and Bridal parties without end. However, Lent should rest us up sufficiently to enter heartily into them all, and with golf and other sports to sandwich in between to keep us in condition, no doubt we shall be able to weather any gaiety that offers.

It seems very early to be talking Golf and Banff, but for days, the Links have been dotted with men and women enthusiasts, good sports, who really enjoy a hazardous course and, I think, would like to see the water hazard a permanent thing.

Banff, too, is already being considered. The contingent who each year make it their headquarters, holding animated discussions as to who will have cottages to rent, etc., etc., every time they meet.

Many eyes are turning longingly eastwards this summer, and if all realize their ambitions who have thoughts of "going home," a good many of the best of us, will be missing at social festivities.

England, too, will welcome at least a small contingent of Edmontonians for the Coronation. Personally I think I would rather be in London at any other time. I am getting to that stage when I understand Lucifer's position better. Prices always soar during such celebrations, hotels and pensions will be over-flowing, and the shops—the scrumptious London shops—one dreams about—will be all but unavailability.

The luncheon given by Mrs. M. R. Jennings on Friday last was one of the most beautifully arranged affairs I have ever attended. Pink and white was the color scheme selected, carried out to the very smallest detail.

In the centre of the table on a long lace runner, was a low bowl holding a great loose shower of pink and white carnations, half-veiled in feathery green fern, while the same lacey lilies were strewn the length of the entire centre-piece. At each place was an exquisite little pink basket made, incidentally, by the clever fingers of the hostess herself, of pink tissue paper, with high satin handles caught with a spray of forget-me-nots, full of some delectable new nuts that Hepburn has just imported. The place cards were hand-painted with sprays of pink and white carnations. Artistically blending in with the color note of the day, was the gown of the hostess, a charming frock of Broderie Anglaise, over palest pink silk, with a knot of orchids caught at the belt.

Those invited to this pretty party were: Mrs. Duncan Smith, Mrs. James Bigger, Mrs. Dickens, Mrs. Biddle, Mrs. Howard Douglas, Mrs. Frank Smith, Mrs. Little of Canmore, and Mrs. Balmer Watt.

Following a delicious repast Bridge was indulged in until five, when the gentlemen came in for tea. Mrs. Frank Smith carrying off the beautiful egg glass dish as a reward for capturing top score.

Mrs. Metcalf left on Monday morning for a visit in Spokane, en route to returning east. During her visit to her daughter, Mrs. Swaisland, who has been much tried and generally made much of, her charming manner, vivacity, and sweetness endearing her to a host of friends.

I hear that Mrs. Swaisland, who has been wretchedly ill with neuralgia since returning from the South, is now a little better, though still far from well.

Mrs. R. Br Wells is in Banff recuperating from her recent serious illness. The Dr. left on Thursday for a short stay at the same popular health resort.

Mrs. Harwood of Montreal is visiting her son, Dr. de Lottinville Harwood, Victoria Ave.

Mrs. N. D. Beck is expected back in town early in April.

Mrs. Howard Douglas had a young people's bridge of four tables for Miss Winnifred Macdonald on Tuesday night.

Her cosy apartment in the Rene Lemarchand Block is always a favorite rendezvous for the young set, her devotion to her boys, and her hospitality to their friends, being proverbial among those who know her.

Four dainty prizes were given, the lucky winners being Miss Phyllis Barnes, and Miss Winnifred Macdonald, Mr. Wilfrid Barnes' first men's, and Mr. Hogg and.

Mrs. Douglas received her guests in a lovely white Baby Irish lace waist and a trig tailored skirt, and after a jolly game, supper was served at midnight.

Those enjoying this happy evening were: Miss Macdonald, Miss Culbert, Miss Nora Campbell, Miss Barnes, Miss Jean MacLeases, Miss Beck, Miss Maud and Miss Aloysia McKenny, the Misses Cauchon, and Messrs. Hogg, Barnes, Rogers, Fernis, Nash, Royds, Taylor and Chevalier.

Invitations have been issued by Dr. and Mrs. Cobbett to the marriage of their daughter, Katherine Maud to Mr. Joseph Verling Edward Carpenter, on Thursday, April the twenty-seventh, at twelve o'clock in All Saints Church. A reception to follow at their residence 612 Fourth Street.

Both Mr. Carpenter and his bride-to-be are well known at the Capital. Miss Cobbett being the champion lady golfer of Alberta for the last two years, a very handsome girl, and prominent in musical and social circles. The groom has resided in Edmonton for some time and has property interests here. His family is a prominent one in the Old Land.

A large circle of friends will unite in wishing both all happiness and good fortune.

Next Tuesday, is the day set for the formal opening of the Art Loan. His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor, at three o'clock declaring "that the Exhibition is now formally opened, and will remain so until ten o'clock on Friday night."

The Loan is to be held in the Macdonnell Ave. church, and will be open on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons and evenings. It should be visited by every resident in Edmonton and Strathcona. Here will be assembled the treasures and heirlooms of the city, and already the catalogue, being printed, contains hundreds of interesting entries. As a rule only the privileged friends of a family are permitted a sight of their most cherished possessions and such an opportunity as an Art Loan is too unique a one to pass hurriedly or carelessly up.

We are too prone to neglect the sentimental side of life and things. A great mistake, as I may say from the small personal experience I have myself had in collecting.

The life of long ago was a very beautiful one. The art of a day when time was very little object, will never again be duplicated. The objects fashioned under those conditions will never be repeated.

And to live with, and view the treasures of those times, and to inform oneself of their associations is to open to oneself a new and exquisite interest in life. French maids will add to your enjoyment on the days of the Loan Exhibition, by serving you tea, two Indian girls will sell you the interesting catalogues, and little Geisha girls will dispose of delicious home-made candies. Exhibitors are urged to label each object with their name, and those wishing to dispose of any exhibits, to mark their price in plain figures. Ten per cent. will be charged on all objects sold, a moderate sum under the circumstances. The catalogues are priced at 10 cents.

I was very glad to read in Wednesday morning's paper the resolution adopted by the Municipal Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, with regard to making Edmonton a City Beautiful. Now is the time to put forth the effort. Mistakes right are expensive experiments. On all sides I hear the most appreciative

comments on Mr. Lionel Gibbs' most excellent and practical articles. That they may bear abundant fruit will be the wish of every genuine lover of the finest young city in the West.

Miss Estelle Holland, of Cobourg, Ont., arrived in town on Monday, en route from the Coast, on a visit to Mrs. Donald Macdonald of "Glencoe."

Mrs. Frank Sommerville leaves this Saturday for a three months' holiday to be spent in Oregon and Southern California.

Mr. Lionel Charlesworth is home from his trip to the Southern States, and is at present at the Cecil.

Miss Suzanne Baldwin had a jolly little tea for the younger set on Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Winnifred Macdonald returned to complete her visit with Mrs. Hyndman on Thursday, having spent a week with Mrs. Ambrose Dickens, who always gives her guests such a rattling good time.

On Wednesday Mrs. Dickens gave a four table Bridge in her honor, the guests being composed mostly of the young set with a sprinkling of the younger matrons. Mrs. Bourke, with a fine score for her credit, carried away a dainty cup and saucer, as a souvenir of the afternoon, and everyone seemed enjoying a really good game.

Mrs. Dickens was wearing a smart corsage silk gown, heavily braided, and Miss Macdonald was very sweet and winsome in charming old rose silk crepe, with dainty lace and a stunning big black bow on the bodice.

Some of those I noticed were: Mrs. Jack Anderson, Mrs. Sebble, Mrs. Sebble, Mrs. Frank Smith, Mrs. Little of Canmore, Mrs. Roy Douglas, Mrs. Donald Macdonald, Mrs. Alan Fraser, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Hislop, Miss Penelope Davies, Miss Holland of Cobourg, Miss Ferris, Miss Davies, Miss Maud McKenny, Mlle. Cymon-dee Cauchon and Mrs. Jas. Bigger, Mrs. Bowker, Mrs. Frank Sommerville and Miss Yvonne Cauchon, who came in later for tea.

Mrs. Bowker in a most becoming toilette in old rose with Charlotte Corday hat to correspond, presided at the prettily arranged tea-table, centred by a huge bowl of fragrant Japanese lilies, on a lace centrepiece strewn with maiden-hair fern. Vases of lovely carnations were also effectively placed at either end of the table.

Mrs. Pardee gave a very smart dinner party for Mr. and Madame Lucien Dubuc on Friday last, covers being laid for ten. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Calderon, Mr. and Mrs. James Bigger, and Mr. and Mrs. Clark Bowker, besides, of course, the guests of honor.

Mrs. Pardee is one of the cleverest and most charming hostesses at the Capital, and in her delightful new home on Victoria Ave. extends the same generous hospitality that won

her an enviable reputation when she presided in the splendid quarters over the Bank of Montreal.

Hon. A. C. Rutherford and Mrs. Rutherford are leaving in a few days for a trip to Europe.

Mrs. Garnett Morris, of 16th Street, will not receive on Monday next, or again this season.

Mr. MacNamara is home from his three months' sojourn abroad, and

will be joined by his wife some time this week. Mrs. MacNamara stopping over in Toronto for a few days with her sister there on her way home.

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It has always appeared to me that
good manners are almost as valuable
an asset in commercial as in diplo-
matic affairs.—Lord Cromer.

MEDICINE HAT'S NATURAL GAS

The story of the early efforts to get a supply

The year of Our Lord 1883 was a momentous one in the history of the Canadian West, since in that year the Canadian Pacific Railway track arrived as far as Calgary and secured communication practically to the foot hills. For the first time the Province of Alberta became easily accessible. Shortly before this time Medicine Hat was enjoying the benefits of railway transportation, so that for her the year 1883 is not marked with a red letter, as far as railway matters are concerned. But for another reason this year will be remembered as long as the city exists, by all thinking people; because in 1883 the discovery of our natural gas supply was first made. It would be impossible to consider the city today without the gas, and upon the utilization of this wonderful natural product, has been built up the greater portion of the prosperity which we enjoy today. Owing to the existence of the gas fields, which stretch over an area of one hundred miles, running from north to south in an easterly direction and over an area of fifty miles in width, running west by north from the fourth meridian, in the centre of which field lies our city, owing to the existence of these things, Medicine Hat has a position which is held by no other city in Canada.

The story of the finding of this precious product is well known. Many of the old-timers of the city, but there are many people who have come to the city of late years, and who are unfamiliar with it. Also to hundreds of thousands of people to whom our city is known by repute alone; the tale is a new one. So that no apology should be needed for printing briefly in this place a short account of the discovery of the gas, and some of its attributes together with a short statement concerning its merits.

Like many of the most important discoveries which have been made in the realm of science, the discovery of this gasfield was accomplished by accident.

Early in 1883 the Canadian Pacific Railway was boring for water at Carlstadt and, while doing so, they struck a small flow of gas. The flow was not a very large one and the railway company proceeded to use the gas for the purpose of heating the section house.

Eight years elapsed before any further supply of gas was discovered in the neighborhood, and during all those years nobody dreamed what the future was to produce. Even then the discovery of the second and much greater supply was arrived at by accident.

For some time previous to this year, Sir William Van Horne had cherished the conviction that beneath the site of the City of Medicine Hat existed coalfields, vast, valuable and in an insignificant depth from the surface. An arrangement was arrived at between the city and the C.P.R., whereby the company supplied the city with a drilling outfit on condition that the city paid for the cost of the operation.

The offer of Sir William Van Horne was accepted and the city went to work. The drilling proceeded steadily until a depth of 650 feet had been attained, when a flow of gas possessing a pressure of 250 pounds to the inch was obtained. Unfortunately this gas contained such a large measure of moisture, that the installation of intercept tanks was necessary before it could be discharged through the distributing mains.

Although the existence of the gas in large quantities had now been proved beyond the possibility of a doubt, the percentage of moisture contained in it detracted very considerably from the value of the discovery, and for another fourteen years no further steps were taken to develop the newly found and priceless product.

In 1901 the city got to work in earnest. It was determined by the city council to bore deeper, in the hope that the gas, which it was expected would be located, would prove to be of a drier and more valuable quality than the gas which had been struck years before. With this object in view, a by-law was put before the people, and, although the sum required was a large one, and the population of the city at that time meagre indeed compared with what it is today, the bylaw was

passed with enthusiasm by a large majority.

An anxious time passed. The undertaking proved costly, and for many days the drilling proved abortive. Moreover, the funds were giving out, and under the conditions which then existed, the city had no more money that they could use for this purpose.

At last the city treasurer reported that there was literally no money in hand. The council was at its wits' end. The people were dissatisfied at the expenditure which had, so far, produced no results. On the responsibility of the mayor alone the drilling was still continued and the will of perseverance was crowned with success. One thousand and ten feet below the surface of the earth a tremendous flow of gas was struck, showing a pressure of one hundred pounds to the inch in eighteen seconds and finally rising, in twelve minutes, to a pressure of five hundred and fifty pounds. More than that, the gas proved to be perfectly dry, with a chemical composition of methane 99.49, hydrogen .51, and a very slight trace of oxygen.

With admirable foresight, soon after the flow of gas was struck in 1905 the city reduced an application from a certain company to operate the wells, and retained the wells for the city with the result that Medicine Hat established a precedent in the province of Alberta by being the first city in Alberta to operate its own light, heat and power. No attempt has ever been made to charge exorbitant prices for the use of the gas, as will be readily believed when it is stated that the price to the ordinary consumer is only 13 1/2 cents per thousand feet, while the price to the manufacturer is 5 cents per thousand feet. And yet, even at these prices, which are lower than the prices charged for gas in any city on the American continent, the city cleared a profit \$25,375.80 in the year 1909.

The following comparative table of the cost of gas in some of the principal cities in the States and in Canada is interesting.

CANADIAN	
	per thousand
Calgary	\$1.75
Halifax	1.00
Moncton	1.00
Montreal	1.00
Nelson	1.25
Ottawa	1.10
Toronto	.30
Vancouver	1.35
Victoria	1.25
Winnipeg	1.20
Hamilton, natural	1.00
Medicine Hat, to manufactur- ers	.05
Domestic	.15
AMERICAN	
Butte, Mont.	\$1.45
Fargo, N. D.	1.45
Grand Forks	1.50
Minneapolis	1.05
St. Paul	1.00
San Francisco	1.00
Spokane, Wash.	1.50
York, Neb.	1.62
domestic	.60
Kansas City, natural	.15

So far we have been considering natural gas as applied to the uses of the ordinary citizen and as operated by a city for the benefit of the citizens. But this is only one aspect of the matter. The advantages of natural gas when it is used for manufacturing purposes are so great as to astound anybody who is not acquainted with it. Once again the gas provides light, heat and power at an absurdly small cost at practically any pressure and for all time.

Coal is eliminated from the bill of the manufacturer. The cost of power is cut down to a minimum. Fuel does not have to be purchased. Coal shortages have no terror for the manufacturer who operates with gas. Light, heat and power are all obtained at one and the same time. No wonder that industries are flocking into our city in ever increasing numbers since there is no city that can or does make them such tempting offers. Owing to the existence of natural gas in Medicine Hat, it is rendered practically impossible for any other city to offer advantages to incoming industries which can compete in any sense of the word, with the advantages which are offered here.

After this great discovery, in the face of so much discouragement, it

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was not long before the city proceeded to assimilate and to make the best use of the invaluable asset which it had obtained. Three deep wells were bored, which, for some time, were sufficient for the needs of the city. As a matter of precaution ten other shallow wells were drilled. But the shallow wells did not fulfil their object so completely as was hoped, on account of the fact that the moisture which had affected the gas discovered in 1891 gathered more readily in the shallow wells than in the deeper excavations.

A fourth well to the depth of 2000 feet is in course of construction and when this is completed the supply of gas which can be obtained daily will be in the neighborhood of 20,000 cubic feet.—Medicine Hat Times.

A 5000 MILE JOURNEY TO HER
LOVER'S GRAVE

After a pilgrimage of love covering 5000 miles of African travel, Miss Olive Macleod, a young Scotchwoman, is now nearing the end of her journey. Her story is full of the romance of life that is stranger than fiction.

Her lover was Lieutenant Royal Alexander, a young but already famous African explorer, who, after several successful trips into the heart of the dark continent, went once often and was murdered by hostile negroes in May last year, not far from the grave of his brother, who died on a similar expedition six years ago.

His aim was to reach Malindi, in Nigeria, to restore the cross that had been removed from his brother's grave. But treachery among the Wadai natives led to his death and he required some sharp fighting between French troops and the rebels to enable his body to be recovered and interred beside that of his brother.

Miss Macleod, determined to make the pilgrimage to the double grave by the side of Lake Chad. Her father was Sir Reginald Macleod, former permanent under secretary for Scotland, so she was able to command official assistance in her project. Leaving at the month of the Niger in September she was carried in her litter by native boys for a thousand miles. French troops had meanwhile been sent to punish the black murderers, and though Miss Macleod passed through disturbed regions she was not molested.

Her pilgrimage accomplished, she is now returning to Scotland. Ad-

vance news from her shows that both in British and French territory she has travelled under official protection. Nevertheless, her journey has been one of the most dangerous and romantic ever undertaken by a woman.

A FUSSY BEAST

Such supplies as the two friends of whom "Good Housekeeping" tells, did not bring with them to their mountain cottage were procured at the little country store. Returning from a long tramp across country one day, the vacationists were seized with a longing for something more than their regular simple fare.

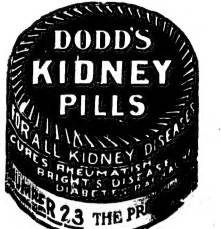
"Let's get some cheese and crackers and have the stickiest, most indigestible Welsh rabbit we can make!" cried one.

"The other agreed to this, so they halted at the little store and roused the proprietor from his nap on a bench at the door. They followed his lumbering footsteps into the building and told him that they wished a pound of cheese and some large square crackers for a Welsh rabbit. The old man tapped his wrinkled brow reflectively.

"Got the cheese all right," he said, "but hain't got no large square crackers. Wont yer rabbit eat the small ones?"

I have known some men possessed of good qualities which were very serviceable to others but useless to themselves—like a sun-dial on the front of a house to inform the neighbors and passengers, but not the owner within.—Swift.

Set yourself earnestly to see what you were made to do, and then set yourself earnestly to do it.—Phillips Brooks.





A week or so ago I referred to the scheme that had been adopted in Kansas to bring to time young fellows who hung around girls without serious intentions, the only effect being to keep others away. London Truth considers the idea of sufficient importance to celebrate it in the following verses:

Hymen The Hustler
(The latest thing in New York)

Sir—
I knew they were hustlers away in the States
In regard to commercial transactions;
That "get on, or get out," is what Uncle Sam rates,
And carries it out in his actions.

But never I knew until now that the Yanks,
With all their progressive proclivities,
Had extended the hustler's up-to-date pranks
To the sphere of erotic activities.

A Society's formed—so the papers assert—
Whose aim is the summary dropping
On youths who, while forward with beauty to flirt,
Are backward the question in popping;

The part of the dog in the manger who play,
Who make non-committal advances,
Who won't take, though they keep other fellows away,
Their own matrimonial chances.

But henceforth, if any attempt the same,
The Society forthwith will set out
To pull him up short in his Falduan game,
And force him to "get on or get out."

"Dear Sir—Re Miss X. your interjections we'd learn"
(So runneth the form of their letters),
"If it's marriage, propose to the girl per return;
If it's not, then make way for your betters."

An excellent notion, quite A. I. I vow
Our American cousins have hit on;
I wish their Society—don't I just now—
Would open a branch in Great Britain.

From the go-ahead land of avuncular Sam,
Where Barks himself had to hustle,
Let John Bull take a hint. Verham!
Sap—Sir, I am,

Yours truly
Amanda Mann-Bessie.

Truth is famous for its topical verse. From the same issue I take the following, which, under the heading of "The Right to Work" is undoubtedly very pat:

He was a little Socialist,
A put-the-world-in-shape-er;
And, to his will for bringing right,
He ran a little paper.

The usual accents, of course, he screeched,
The usual songs he sung 'em,
The usual rights of man he preached—
The "right to work" among 'em.

I quite agreed 'twas even so;
I said the nail he hits it:
(My work in life is writing, though
No Editor admits it.)

So to my Socialist I lied,
That put-the-world-in-shape-er,
"Claim the right to work," I cried,
"Upon your little paper."

Said he, "I own your right divine
To work, supreme, eternal;
Yet, an it please you, not on mine,
But someone else's journal."

We have all met the man, and more frequently the woman who saves up a good joke to tell on a special occasion and then becomes so excited in telling it that it comes utterly to grief. An instance of this occurred recently. One night at dinner a certain building author was being discussed. "Well, her hair is red, even if her books are not," remarked one of the company. A mild young man made a mental note of the sally for future use and at another dinner party he carefully guided the conversation into literary channels. Fortunately, some one mentioned the desired name, and he triumphantly called out, "Well, she's got red hair, even if her books haven't."

A man had a meal at a German restaurant. On the bill of fare was some delicious mock-hare. He was so impressed with it that he asked the restaurateur for the recipe this is what he received:

'FOR THE FALSE HAIR'

350 gramm. beef—hack
350 gramm. pork—hack
1 little bread in Water gesoaket
3 spoons other Bread pulverisert
2 teaspoons pepper salt
1 onion fine hack

In fat to damp. All together to stir, and stick with Lard.

"Is there any soup on the bill of fare?"
"No sir; there was, but I wiped it off."—Harvard Lampoon.

With the boundless enthusiasm of this kind, the food faddist harangued the mob on the marvellous results to be obtained from chewing soap and eating nut butter.

"I cried, swelling and slapping his chest, "two years ago I was a walking skeleton—a haggard miserable wreck. What do you suppose brought about this great change in me?"

He paused to let his words sink in. Then a voice rose from out the crowd "What change?"

On an examination paper in civics was this question: "If the President, and all the members of the cabinet should die, who would officiate?" Robert, a boy of 12, thought for some time, trying in vain to recall who came next in succession. At last a happy inspiration came to him and he answered, "The undertaker."

First Author—Has scribbler returned from abroad?

Second Author—Yes. While there he was introduced to the Czar and had three minutes' talk with him.

First Author—What is he doing since he got back?

Second Author—He's at work now on a three-volume work on "The Nicholas I knew."—Puck.

He—I was born on the second of April.

She—Late—as usual—Life.

Son—Father, I've decided to become an artist. Have you any objection?

Father—No, provided you don't draw on me.—Boston Transcript.

"Oh, yes, we've a wonderful climate," said the man from southern Texas. "Why, only this season we raised a pumpkin so large that, after saving it in two, my wife used the halves as cradles in which to rock the babies."

"Yes," replied the man from New York, "but in my State life is a common thing to find three full-grown policemen asleep on one beat."—Lippincott's.

Exact truthfulness, according to a writer in the Sketch, had its proper reward in the following instance: Teacher—Now can you tell me what the alldactory organ is?

Boy—Please, sir, no, sir.

Teacher—Quite right.

"What do you charge for your rooms?"

"Five dollars up."

"But I'm a student—"

"Then it's five dollars down."—Cornell Widow.

CONSOLATION

She was a newly-made widow, and was loudly demonstrative in her grief. "Do not take on so, madam," said the clergyman in attendance. "I trust you know where to look for consolation."

"Why, yes," replied the widow, smiling through her tears, "but who would want to marry a woman with two children?"

"Think all you speak, but speak not all you think."—Delaware.

GETTING ACTION FOR A CITY PLAN

(Continued from page three.)

directions were made to arouse the people. Several ministers preached on the subject, urging the importance of cleanliness, beauty and culture for the happiness of the people. J. Howard Andrey, a prominent banker, urged the movement at a meeting of the Retail Merchants Association.

The McFarland Lecture

Arrangements were now under way to bring down President McFarland of the American Civic Association to deliver his lecture. The wonderful work which has been done over the country by McFarland was exploited. That gentleman arrived on Feb. 25 1910, and the same night lectured to a good crowd at the First Baptist Church and fine results were achieved. Previous to the lecture, Mr. McFarland was entertained at a leading hotel with a luncheon at which there were present some fifty leading citizens, including the Mayor, City Commissioners and the Park Board.

Resolution Adopted

After the lecture at the night meeting those present went into a business session and unanimously adopted the following resolutions which had been previously prepared by the organization of the movement.

"Whereas, uniting in the belief that Dallas is destined to become a great city and recognizing that important problems are now before us, involving the health and happiness of our people and consequently the commercial supremacy of our community, therefore, be it

Resolved that this mass meeting hereby indorses the action of the Chamber of Commerce in appointing a committee which we suggest shall be called the "Dallas City Plan & Improvement Committee," and

"Resolved, That it is our settled feeling that the duty of this Committee shall be to obtain for the city of Dallas a comprehensive and thorough city plan, involving the consideration of methods of traffic and communication, of problems connected with the elevation or depression of railway tracks, of the reclamation or improvement of our water frontage, of a proper revision of our sewerage system; of the designation of well-considered sites for our public buildings, so that they may harmoniously supplement each other; of the establishment of uniform grades for the city, of measures to remedy at present and avoid for the future dangers of overcrowding and congesting the population, to promote the comfort and efficiency of our population, and increase the desirability of Dallas as a city of homes; and in addition to the foregoing suggestions, to consider any other points, which in their judgment will further the highest interests of the City of Dallas.

"Resolved, That we propose to the above mentioned committee, action in conjunction with the Mayor and Commissioners of the City of Dallas, with its Park Board, in the employment of competent city designers and city engineers in order to obtain such a city plan as will give the utmost possible efficiency in the expenditure of public money for permanent improvements, as such expenditure shall be made.

"Resolved, That this Committee in pursuance of the aims of these resolutions, petition our mayor and Commissioners to provide from the tax budget for the next fiscal year sufficient funds, and secure the expert advice and plans above designated, to which end it is understood that the Committee above alluded to shall be empowered to represent the citizenship of Dallas, in conference with its governing bodies, in an advisory capacity, in all matters which pertain to the development and improvement of this city."

An American Patriot

In this connection I might be pardoned for expressing my very great appreciation of the wonderful work done by Mr. McFarland, not only in Dallas, but all over this great country. With large ability, pleasing personality, plenty of tact, he is leaving his impress for civic betterment from Maine to California.

Protecting the Organization

Following the McFarland visit the Dallas City Plan & Improvement League met and was formally organized by the election of Henry D. Lindsey as Chairman and J. R. Babcock as secretary, and various committees for prosecuting the work were appointed by the Chairman.

This time it was agreed to invite Mr. Geo. E. Kessler, the well known

city planning expert, to visit Dallas, to go before the City Commissioners and Park Board and present in person to that body resolutions which had been adopted in behalf of a city plan for Dallas, urging the employment of competent city designers to prepare a proper city plan.

City Officials Agree to Secure Plan

The matter was presented on March 9, 1910, to the City Commission, composed of Hon. S. J. Tinsy, Mayor, Messrs. Wm. Doran, Harry L. Seay, C. B. Gillespie, and Dan F. Sullivan, Commissioners. After the proposition was stated a general discussion took place in which the Commissioners expressed their sympathy with the movement and decide to accept the recommendations and also to accept the offer of the Dallas City Plan Committee to cooperate and advise with the Commission from time to time, as to the working out of the details. Hand shaking and congratulations followed.

Following this there were published a number of communications from leading citizens commending the action of the Board of Commissioners. The Directors of the Chamber of Commerce at a subsequent meeting congratulated the citizenship of Dallas on the progressiveness which actuated the Commission, and the readiness with which they endorsed an I made possible plans which have to deal with the material advancement and development of the city.

President McFarland and Secretary Watrous of the American Civic Association, were advised of the success of the movement and the former characteristically replied congratulating Dallas on having a commission form of government which was able to produce wholesome results so rapidly and saying:

"The action of the Mayor and Commissioners in agreeing to obtain, in consultation with the City Planning Committee, a comprehensive plan for the development of Dallas is an evidence of the highest consideration for the welfare and efficiency of the city. I heartily congratulate not only the officials whose wisdom is thus shown, and the city which is to be so greatly benefited, but the News, in this fruition of its persistent and public-spirited efforts. When a proper plan shall have been obtained and adopted, Dallas will stand in the front rank of those American cities which aim to make firm the foundations of their prosperity. To other communities the actions of the Dallas officials will stand as a beacon of true progress."

The Good Work Continues

During this period frequent meetings were held to quote a number of articles and illustrations on city planning were reproduced in the News from that splendid publication "The American City," and its editor, Mr. Arthur H. Grant, aided materially in the work.

During this period the News offered a series of prizes to the boys and girls of the schools of Dallas between the ages of four and eighteen, who would send in the best essay of "How I can make Dallas a really attractive place to live in," and the best of these essays were afterwards published in the paper.

Appointment of Architect Kessler

Then began the publicity regarding Mr. Kessler, telling of the wonderful work he had accomplished in various cities. Mr. Kessler reached Dallas on March 23, 1910, and made a tour of the city. Afterwards he met at the city hall with the municipal commission and the park board, consisting of the Mayor, who is ex-officio chairman, and Messrs. Murrell, Buckner, E. L. Pike, M. N. Baker, and Emil Pretz, the members of the Dallas City Plan & Improvement League being present. After an hour's joint conference it was unanimously decided to engage Mr. Kessler to prepare a city plan, the cost to be divided between the municipal commission and the park board.

The deed was accomplished and when later on suggestions were made by Mr. Kessler as to possible and desirable improvements and some people suggested that such advice was impracticable because of the expense involved, Mr. Kessler said: "There is one thing in this city that you need that you cannot do if you make up your minds you need it and will have it. You will never establish a city under the feeling that you cannot do things. A way will come and if your present law stand in the way secure the best lawyers and get them busy devising ones that will meet the situation."

Such is the History

Such is the history of the movement in its most salient phases. The

IF YOU NEGLECT YOUR STOMACH

every part of your system must suffer, because your blood is certain to be charged with impurities.

Restore Life and Vigor to your Stomach by taking

WILSON'S INVALIDS' PORT
(a la Quina du Parou)

A Big, Bracing Tonic

BIG BOTTLE

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J. B. MERCER
EDMONTON

Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Agent Calgary Beer

Walker's White Horse Whiskey

Stanley Mineral Waters

PHONE 1415

Yellowhead

BREWED AS A BEER SHOULD BE

publicity work is continued. From January 1 to this time the News has probably printed 800 or 900 columns of civic improvement matter. For months, in every day's issue, it has published, under the head of "Examples of Civic Attractiveness," a picture of two to five columns wide from some portion of the country. About 400 of these illustrations have been printed, the pictures being gathered from various points in Texas, the United States and foreign countries.

Mr. Kessler and his assistant, Mr. R. C. Barnett, have been hard at work. These gentlemen are now studying Dallas, and in the next few weeks the results of their study will be presented in the form of a report for the re-planning of the city. This will be the beginning of the real crusade—the working out of the ideal—which must be realized, day by day, month by month, year by year.

Proposed Railway Terminals

But even now, before the plan has been prepared, Mr. Kessler has submitted his ideas for a grand union station and for comprehensive and adequate freight and passenger terminals, the want of which has been long felt and is damaging and harassing to the railroads and to the people of the city alike. The great necessity for this improvement caused its preparation in advance of the general scheme, and serious attention is now being given by the Chamber of Commerce looking to the adoption of the project by the various railways concerned.

The campaign has been a very expensive one to the newspaper which has unavoidably been mentioned in this article, but the movement is a very popular one and the News considers itself amply repaid by the very general approbation which comes to it daily from various widely scattered sources. In doing what it has done, it believes that it is but doing its duty, not only to the city of its publication, but to the hundreds of cities in which it circulates in this vast, throbbing, growing territory, and its satisfaction and reward will be further felt in the knowledge that wholesome results will come, slowly, perhaps, but surely. It hopes and believes that the movement with permanent every phase of life and reformation of life in this city for business convenience, for the artistic and for social service particularly in improving conditions among the humbler class, providing them with decent and more healthful environment, bringing about improved housing and sanitation, an abundance of breathing places, parks and playgrounds, thus making life richer and more enjoyable, creating aspirations and ideas, helping the helpless to a higher standard of living and a more hopeful outlook.

And as these things are realized it

will follow as naturally as day follows night that the city will grow by its own impulse, in population as well as in commerce, industry and wealth, and in those higher elements of well being, satisfaction and happiness, which should be the end of all material prosperity. In other words, it will become the kind of a city which our Twentieth Century civilization should give us a right to expect.

SPRING, WHY SURE.

(With apologies to T. Nash)
Spring, the sweet spring, is the year's pleasant kig;
That blooms each thing, thed balds date id a rig,
Gold tooth not silg, each pretty biru doth sig,
Goo-coo, jug-jug, a-choo, achoo, achoo!

The heart is a small thing, but desireth great matters; it is not sufficient for a kite's dinner, yet the world is not sufficient for it.—Hugo.

It is no use running; to set out betimes is the main point.—La Fontaine

JUST ONE WOMAN IN THOUSANDS

WHO CAN SAY "DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS MADE ME WELL!"

Mrs. Louis Delorme who was always tired and nervous and suffered from Backache, tells how she found a cure.

St. Rose du Lac, Man., Mar. 27—(Special)—The story of Mrs. Louis Delorme, a well known and highly respected resident of this place, is identical with that of thousands of other women in Canada. It is all the more interesting on that account. She was tired, nervous and worn out. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her. "I suffered for five years from backache and too frequent urination, which destroyed my sleep." Mrs. Delorme states, "My head would ache, and I was always tired and nervous. My limbs were heavy, and I had a dragging sensation across the loins. Dodd's Kidney Pills made me well. I used in all ten boxes, but they fixed me up."

Thousands of other Canadian women who have not used Dodd's Kidney Pills are in just the condition Mrs. Delorme was in before she used them. Thousands of others who were in that condition and who used Dodd's Kidney Pills, are now well and strong. We learn from the experiences of others, and those experiences teach us that the weary and worn women of Canada can find relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Music and Drama

Maude Adams has recently made a unique proposal to the parks commission in New York. She suggests that the city provide seating accommodation for twenty-five thousand people in one of the parks that she and her company of players may represent Joan of Arc or Chanticleer, or any other high-class play that may be desired by the civic authorities. Her sole object is to provide entertainment for the people. A nominal admission fee will be charged, and the proceeds may be devoted to any worthy object, as for herself and her company they will perform "all for love and nothing for reward."

The following sentences from a letter sent by Miss Adams' representatives to the New York official set forth her aims:

"New York city should set the example to all the large modern cities of having great popular productions made out of doors under the direction of the city. In these days very little has been done either by the public officials or our large cities or by the theatrical managers and players to make the drama a part of the recreation of the people. We have playgrounds, tennis courts, zoological and botanical gardens, and concert stands in our public park systems. In fact almost everything that assists people in obtaining pleasant, healthful and profitable recreation save a place for dramatic performances, Miss Adams therefore offers to the city of New York a production similar in size and magnificence to that of 'Joan of Arc' which she presented at Harvard University two years ago, and of 'As you like it' which she presented at the University of California last year."

The park commissioner of New York has adopted this idea with enthusiasm. The location for the immense open-air theatre has not been chosen as yet, but all other negotiations have been completed. The city will manage the whole affair and will assume responsibility for everything, except the performance. If the example of New York is followed by other large cities, we shall witness, says an eastern exchange, a return to the popular al fresco attractions of the middle ages, when the various guilds—carpenters, gold-

smiths, stonemasons or pepperers—vied with one another as to which body could put on the finest show on Corpus Christi day. Who knows but that our corporations of today, our trade unions, or our colleges may not soon be taxing their brains and pocket-books as to what organization will provide the best play for the Park theatre on summer nights.

The idea is one that is commended to those in charge at the Edmonton Exhibition park. The new superintendent of the street railway has shown that he appreciates what a boon it would be to attract the crowds out there over the line that will be rushed to completion this summer. If open air theatrical performances were put on, they would unquestionably be an immense success. The long summer nights and the scenic beauty of the street car route would help very materially.

"Tie-Bits tells this story: The small crowd of grimy loafers lounged wearily in the little circle of light from the fitfully-flickering lamp about the door. Two or three of them were leaning against a many-colored poster almost unreadable in the gloom. The door was swung open—and a dapper figure in a red jersey and peaked cap of the Salvation Army appeared with a cheery greeting.

"Come in, men. Come in and have a warm. Fine treat tonight. Splendid gramophone. All the latest from the halls. Come on in."

One by one they went, irresistibly drawn by the blazing fire. Comic songs and Sousa marches rang nasally through the hall. Then the cheery voice was heard again:

"Now for some grand opera, gentlemen."

One living derelict who had sub-

mitted silently after his arrival from the public house roused himself at the words.

"Opera—grand opera," he muttered, lazily.

The familiar whirr of the gramophone began again, and then a voice from the aluminum horn announced "Song from 'I Pagliacci,' by Puccini." The famous tinny grand opera. As the name of the singer was announced the ragged wall stiffened upright where he sat. Then as the first notes rang out his face held all the agony of a lost soul. Straight to his feet he bounded; then, with a cry, "Stop it, for heaven's sake, stop it!" and with grimy hand pressed over his face, he rushed from the hall, followed by a storm of abuse.

"What's the matter?" queried the Commissioner.

"Queer bloke," answered another wall, still gasping from an attack of coughing which had torn his frail body. "Sings outside pubs—used to be in hoppers 'tself. Boozed done it."

"What do you call him?"

"Ponsey Carlyle."

"Heaven's! It was his own song he heard."

The fortnightly meeting of the Edmonton Musical Club will be held in the Separate School Hall on Saturday afternoon, April 1st at 3.30, when the following programme of Scandinavian music arranged by Mrs. Wallace MacDonald and Mme. Caution will be rendered:

Duet: a. "Arnt's Dance"

b. "In the Hall of the Mountain King" (Grieg)

Miss Mac Isaac and Miss Waterman

Song "The First Primrose" (Grieg)

Miss Beale

Violin "Berceuse, opus 38" (Grieg)

Mr. Percy Boorman

Piano solo "Rustle of Spring" (Sinding)

Miss Bladwell

Song "The Viking" (Douglas Trenkel)

Mr. Hugh A. Watt

Piano a. "Bridal March"

b. "Carnival" (Grieg)

Miss Bell

Musical Reading

By Mr. A. E. Nash

accompanied by Miss MacIsaac

"Guess I must have been born unlucky."

"What makes you say that?"

"Well, for instance, I went to a ball-game once. There were eighteen players on the diamond, fifteen or twenty on the benches, ten thousand people in the grand-stand, twenty thousand on the bleachers, and the ball hit me."

IN THE ATHLETIC WORLD



average of 97.42 and is being widely proclaimed once more as the finest batsman in the world. G. A. Faulkner has been equally brilliant for South Africa, as though his batting average 73.20 for the tests is well below that of Trumper, it beats all the other players. Added to this is his splendid bowling, which makes him the leading all-round player in the world.

"I have begun preliminary practice." "What do you mean?" "I go out every day and sit for a few moments on the bleachers. Want to harden myself for those opening games."

There is an old proverb about a bad beginning making a good ending and vice versa. It doesn't usually work out, as with most proverbs, but it is to be hoped that in the case of the Western Canada baseball league it does. Certainly there is nothing propitious about the situation just at present and there is apparently some danger that it may die before it actually comes to life for the season. Edmonton and Calgary seem to be the only two towns which are going ahead with preparations with any spirit, which shows the advantage of finishing up at the head of the procession the year before. Edmonton has abandoned the idea of going to Montana for preliminary work.

Flying Fox whose death is reported from France, was one of the most noted horses of all time, and his reputation does not rest on the fact that he sold for the highest recorded price ever paid for a horse, \$187,500. He was foaled in 1866 and was bred and raced by the Duke of Westminster.

His career on the turf included the winning of the triple crown, the Two Thousand, Derby and St. Leger of 1869. In all he ran eleven races, and won all but two. These were in his two-year-old form, when he was second to St. Grills, and again to Calman. After the death of his owner, he was sold at auction at the price, named to M. Edmond Blanc, the French breeder. Flying Fox proved a bargain, even at those enormous figures. His stud fee was \$3,000 and for each of his two sons, Jardy and Val, Argentine breeders paid almost as much as Flying Fox cost. When racing, he won \$200,000. His son, Adam, was bought by American breeders for \$75,000, but on account of the legislative interference with the turf in the States he was last year returned to France. The only Flying Fox stallion now in North America is the horse Red Fox, owned by the Messrs. Dymott of Barrie.

Announcement was made last week that the "Big Four" professional golfers of the world, James Braid, Harry Vardon, George Duncan, and J. T. Taylor, would cross the Atlantic this year to compete in the National open championship tournament of the United States Golf Association, to be held at the Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton. The news was brought by Stewart Gardner, of Exmouth, and James Donaldson, of Glasgow, who returned from Scotland recently.

The tournament is to be held June 23 and 24, and it is already predicted that the event will rival any that has ever been held in this country.

HOW IT WORKED

Mrs. Pearce Bailey, at the recent woman suffrage convention in New York, made an extremely humorous speech.

"We've been called uncrowned queens all our lives," said Mrs. Bailey, after the convention, "but there's nothing in it for us. The average man, when he talks about women, reminds us of a chap at the Racquet Club."

"Did you ever try the advice—Think before you speak?" a girl asked the young man.

"Oh, yes; often," he replied.

"And how did it work?" she asked.

"I forgot what I was going to say," he answered.

Tess—Mad at him? Why, he wrote a lovely poem to her.

Jess—Yes, but she never read it. When she saw the title of it she tore the whole thing up in a fit of anger. You see, he called it, "Lines on Mabel's Face."

"The dog," said the scientific gentleman, "sometimes steers himself with his tail."

"Uses it to guide his wandering bark, does he?" asked the irresponsible humorist.

TUDHOPE SERVICE

Extra Tire—"Special Tudhope Equipment" 2 Years Guarantee

A Name Known for 56 Years

"Tudhope Service protects you after you buy your 'Everitt'."

We want you to understand that this means a car-lift in your 'Everitt' long after it passes from our hands to yours.

Your 'Everitt' purchase of \$1,450 (incl. tax) is much bound up in getting an extra tire "Special Tudhope Equipment," a big-wheeled roomy, large-capacity car with double-drop frame, guaranteed for 2 years and at a saving of \$150 duty, as it is in this.

What your 'Everitt' will be made to do for you in the 2 years to come.

The Tudhopes intend that you will get what they claim to deliver—service, perfect running, minimum trouble in operation, sustained mechanical perfection, safe from any ordinary wear and tear.

They will follow your car with the same responsibility as though they still had it to sell. To make this responsibility to the owner possible over the period of many years the 'Everitt' will be used by you, but materials are used, 5 to 10 inspections go into the machining of each separate part, and costly jigs are used to maintain accuracy of construction.

The 'Everitt' is a real proposition, not a salesroom proposition. It is a value proposition, measured over a period of years—not merely the giving of big initial value alone at \$1,450. Remember, your 'Everitt' is protected.

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Port Door, \$50 extra



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"EVERITT" DELIVERY \$1,450 at Orillia



"EVERITT" DEMI-TONNEAU \$1,450 at Orillia

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High Grade Teas Freshly Roasted Coffee.	Finest Preserves Fresh Eggs and Butter.	Families waited upon daily for orders.
SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY		
FRESH EGGS 2 doz. 45c. FINEST ORANGES 2 doz. 60c.		
Haller & Aldridge's Delicious cakes fresh daily		
1065 THIRD STREET, Corner of Vermilion Ave.		



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Orders are coming in fast.

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and other seasonable flowers.

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CONCERT DIRECTION
GEO. H. SUCKLING

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50 MEMBERS—AMERICA'S
GREATEST MUSICAL ORGANIZATION.

The most important musical event of the season. Four renowned singers as soloists. Subscription lists now open at Harmony Hall.

Seats \$4.00 and \$3.00
Dates April 10th and 11th
Two Grand Concerts.
McDougall Auditorium

MOTOR BOATS CANOES & SKIFFS

Orders given now will receive benefit of car-load rates.

The BELLAMY CO.,
Agents for Peterborough Canoe Co.

124 Rice Street

We guarantee expert workmanship and best material procurable.

The Progressive Shoe Repair Co.
corner 5th and Jasper

The Saturday News

FINANCIAL SECTION

O'Sullivan's Whole Rubber Soles and heels are proving a great success for the wet season.

The Progressive Shoe Repair Co.
corner 5th and Jasper

The Investor

The Winnipeg Free Press one day this week devoted the greater part of its front page to telling of the enormous operations that had been conducted recently in Peace River lands. Since the first of January 1, 746,520 acres have been purchased from the British Columbia government in the section of that province which lies east of the Rockies, and south of the block ceded to the Dominion Government for homestead purposes. The purchasers, according to the Free Press have been as follows:

Winnipeg Syndicate headed by Edward Brown, 106,520 acres.
Winnipeg Bank Manager, 128,000 acres.
New York Syndicate, 102,000 acres.
Winnipeg Syndicate headed by Rod McLennan, 128,000 acres.
Chicago Syndicate, 700,000 acres.
Thompson & Carper, Winnipeg, 192,000 acres.
Lloyd's Syndicate, London, Eng., 300,000 acres.

"The land which has been sold," we are told, was purchased from the British Columbia government by two companies known as the British Columbia Securities company and the Grand Trunk Land Co., of Vancouver. It appears that the methods for the disposal of public lands in that province are decidedly loose. The simple procedure is for a man to stake a portion of land up to a certain limit; advertise the fact in the stereotyped form and have the claim gazetted. The government then sends a man to value the land, and it is graded first and second class. The remarkable feature of the whole thing is that one man can represent several others by proxy, and a very few individuals are enabled to stake off an area as large as some of the countries in Europe.

"One year ago the land on the west side of the Rockies was pretty thoroughly staked out in this manner, but according to Mr. Thompson it was not until last September that any land was staked in the Peace River country. He states that the huge area disposed of is sufficiently surveyed and marked that it can be sold in blocks.

"The method of manipulation appears to be easy. The British Columbia government require a deposit of only 50 cents an acre, the balance of from \$2 to \$5 an acre to be paid in two years at 6 per cent. Plenty of time is thus given to make a turn over. It is understood the Winnipeg men procured their land on very easy terms.

"Those especially concerned in the subject of agriculture have for many years been aware of the fertility and latent natural wealth of the Dominion's northern hinterland, but up to the present year public attention has been mainly directed to the exploitation and development of the resources of the more accessible portions of the region known as the Northwest Territories, namely, the districts which lie south of the North Saskatchewan river, so that the vast region north of this territory has this year received the first recognition of the investor and farmer."

One has only to glance at the map to realize what it means to Edmonton if this great area is opened up to settlement, and the purchasers evidently intend to use all the means available to bring about this result. Though in British Columbia, it is a part of the city's hinterland, from the development of which so much is expected. It lies directly to the west of Grand Prairie. With the heavy movement that is taking place this season into that section, following the completion of the road from the Grand Trunk Pacific north from Edmonton, railway facilities must follow soon and the continuation of such lines as are built west into British

EDMONTON'S BANK MANAGERS



Mr. A. C. Fraser

It doesn't often fall to the lot of a man not yet thirty-three years of age to have had the experience of the manager of the Edmonton branch of the Merchants Bank. Mr. Fraser is a native of the West, having been born in Manitoba on May 29, 1878, being a descendant of one of the Lord Selkirk settlers. He is an excellent example of the advantage to a business man of being caught young, entering upon his banking career twenty years ago at the age of twelve with a private banking firm in Fort William. In December 1894 he joined the staff of the Merchants in Winnipeg and came to Edmonton in February 1898, with the opening of the branch here, the first to be established by the bank in what is now Alberta. At present it has thirty-five in the province.

The staff consisted of Mr. Wilmut, the manager, now of Brandon, and Mr. Fraser. Today there are twenty on the bank's payroll in the city.

Mr. Fraser assumed the management in June 1902 and has had large responsibilities on his shoulders ever since. That he has fully risen to them no one acquainted with the place which the Merchants holds in the commercial life of this part of the province can have any doubt. The original office of the bank was a portion of the Bulletin building. Later the premises, now occupied by the Royal Bank, were taken. In 1905 the lot at the corner of Howard and Jasper was purchased for \$15,000 and the commodious building erected there was taken possession of in the early summer of 1906. Last year a considerable addition was made to it at the rear. Branches have also been opened on Namayo Avenue and on First Street.

Mr. Fraser has at all times been an active and public-spirited citizen. He was president of the Board of Trade

(Continued on Page 12.)

Columbia will be a matter of course. The topography of the district where all this land has been purchased is said to be similar to that of Grand Prairie, being of a rolling nature, wide stretches of prairie being interspersed with strips of timber. What the opening up of these vast areas means for us, even in Edmonton, yet realize. When it gets fairly under way, the movement will astonish the world.

How in earnest the railways are in pushing ahead into new western territory is demonstrated by the announcements which have been made within the past week or so as to their building plans. The Canadian Pacific proposes to spend \$3,000,000 this year, the Grand Trunk Pacific, \$17,000,000 and the Canadian Northern \$14,000,000. Of a very large part of this enormous construction activity Edmonton is to be the centre.

The most important item of information given out by any of the railways in their announcements is that which comes from the G. T. P. in reference to its branch from Bickerton south to the Brazeau coal fields. This is to be known as the Alberta Coal Branch and sixty-nine miles will be constructed during the present season. Next year it is to be continued on further to the Mountain Pass coal fields. With the coal lands being opened up by the main lines of both the G. T. P. and the C. N. R. and the road to the south, it means that an enormous mining district is to spring up west of the city.

Nearer home, large mining development is taking place. The nine foot seam of coal of high quality recently struck at St. Albert is to be exploited and Mr. C. Fergie, the Montreal engineer, who has arrived to take charge states that the company will soon be in a position to ship 1,000 tons a day.

This enterprise is a part of the much larger one that the Pacific Pass company has in hand. It expects

to produce 5000 tons a day on its property on the Brazeau branch of the G. T. P.

Plans are afoot for the formation of a million dollar cement company, which is to operate west of the city on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Work on the C. N. R. branch to Athabasca Landing is to be pushed ahead rapidly and it is expected that the line will be completed before the season is far advanced. A very large proportion of the new arrivals are heading in that direction, the C. N. R. having laid stress in its advertising campaigns on the large number of good homesteads that were available close to this branch.

The Cowan Construction Co. expect to have 200 miles of the C. N. R. line west of Edmonton completed before the snow flies.

The C. P. R. short line to Winnipeg via Wetaskiwin and Hardisty will be inaugurated early in June. It will give a 35 hour service, which will be reduced considerably when the cut-off is built to Strathcona. It is worth noting that on all C. P. R. maps this is shown as leaving the main line at Sedgwick, in which the company, for some reason or other, apparently takes very decided interest. During the past week 135 picked men from the Old Country arrived there to occupy more of its ready-made farms. They were selected from among 1100 applicants.

The first special train from Toronto to Edmonton, via Chicago, will be run by the Grand Trunk Railway from the Union Station in the former city, starting at 11 p. m. on April 4.

The occasion will be a one-way settlers' and a round-trip homeseekers' excursion. The train will com-

Continued on Page Ten.



PARKDALE

And are running WILD, over outside Subdivisions, when right in the City and with the Street Cars running every few minutes---The Waterworks---The Electric Light---The Convenient Stores and Schools and Churches and other Conveniences of the City. YOU can buy from me any of the following BARGAINS, BUT REMEMBER---these are offered NOW, may be gone at any moment. My Sales have been so many, and so rapid for past two weeks, that is hard to know what will go next.

DO NOT BE A PROCRASTINATOR---these are Honest Snaps---Meant alike for the Rich or Poor the Widow or the Orphan.

The prices of these were \$300 each, I am now instructed to close out the Bunch to one buyer Lots 10 to 14 and Lots 26 to 30 Block 90 Parkdale \$250 Each, 2-3 Cash includes one corner. These about on to Alberta Avenue & you have Street Cars every few minutes---School close---Stores close etc. etc. Nothing offering like it.

2. 3. 4. and 5 Block 109 Parkdale \$1575, 1-2 cash 6 & 12, at 8%.
3. Block 82 Parkdale \$500.00
1. 2. 3. 4 Block 117 Parkdale \$275 each \$250 Cash.
- Lot 15 Block 90 Parkdale, this is a corner on Alberta Avenue \$500.

IN NORWOOD

- Lot 16, Block 43 on Spruce St., Corner Lot: \$650---1-2 Cash, Balance 3 and 6 months.
30. Block 1 on Namayo Avenue, Norwood: \$1460, \$810 down, Balance 6 and 12 months at 8 per cent.
- 2 and 3. Block 87 on Leggett St., Norwood: \$450.00, 1-3 Cash, Balance 6, 12 and 18 months at 8 per cent.
29. Block 21, Norwood: \$530.00. Terms
- Lot 1, Block 9 on Namayo Ave., Norwood: \$1050, \$600 Cash, Balance 6 and 12 months.
- Lot 7, Block 75, Norwood \$500 Cash.
- Lot 19, Block 71, Martin Street, Norwood: \$150---\$118 Cash, and Balance \$500 per month.
16. Block 67, Spruce St., Norwood: \$500---1-2 Cash, 6 and 12 months.
- Lots 13, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, Block 22 in EAST DELTON: \$125 Inside and \$150 for Corners---1-3 down and Balance 6 and 12 months.
- 19, 25, 26, 28, Block 19 in East Delton: \$125---1-3 Cash.
- All Block 25, East Delton: \$2250---1-3 Cash, 6, 12 and 18 months.
- Lot 10, Block 50 DELTON, Corner Lot: \$335---\$100 Cash
- 1, 2, 3, 4. Block 11, Delton: \$1475.00---1-2 Cash, Balance 6 and 12 months.
3. Block 19, Delton: \$1500.
1. Block 15, Delton: \$400.00
- 3, 4, 5, 6. Block 6, Fairview: Cottage 24 x 36, sheds, fenced, etc.: \$3000---\$1000 Cash, Balance 6, 12, 18, 24.
- E. 1-2 of Acre Lot, 11 Block 4, Fairview: \$2500---1-2 cash 2 acres in Block A & B. Fairview: \$4000 for Both.
- Lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, Block 20, Dominion Park: \$400

- Acres: 3 Cash or \$100 discount for all Cash.
- 1-2 Acre Lot on 21st on Great Estate: \$4800---\$2800 cash Balance 6, 12, 18 months at 8 per cent.
- Corner Lot on Notre Dame Street
- Lot 11, Block 7, Great Estate: \$1000---\$750 Cash
- Lot 9, Block 46, Corner Great St.: \$1000---\$500 Cash, and Balance in 6 and 12 months.
- Lot 20, Block 2, Corner of Short Street, Great Estate: \$650.
- Lot 2, Block 43, Great Estate, 4 room house and sheds, \$2000---1-2 cash, Balance 6 and 12 months or \$1800 Cash.
- Lot 4, Block 24, on Park Street, Glenora: \$1200; \$875 Cash, Balance 6 and 12 months.
- All of Block No. 31, Glenora: \$800.
- Lot 15, Block 65, Glenora: \$575; \$225 Cash, Balance 6, 12, 18 and 24 months.
- Lots 18, 19, Block 56, corner of Second Street, Glenora: \$2000; \$1500 Cash, Balance 1 and 3 years at 8 per cent.
- 13, 14, 15, Block 72, Glenora: \$550 each; \$1050 Cash, Balance 1 and 2 years at 7 per cent.
- Lots 17 to 22, Block 14, Hempriggs: \$200 each; 1-2 Cash, Balance 6 and 12 months.
- 2 Acres in Hyde Park: \$500 each; 1-2 cash, Balance 3 and 6 months.
- 13 Lots, including 4 Corners in Block 22, Haggmann Estate: \$2750; 1-2 Cash.
- Lots 6 to 10, Block 21, N. Ingleswood: \$1500 for the 5; 1-3 Cash, Balance 6 and 12 months at 7 per cent.
- 9 and 10, Block 30, Ingleswood: \$550---\$375 Cash 3 and 4 "
- 1 to 5 Block 31, Ingleswood: \$2300---\$1475 Cash

- 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, Block 54, Ingleswood: \$600 each, terms 5 and 6, Block 4, New Ingleswood: \$200 each, 1-3 Cash
- Lot 18, Block 5, New Ingleswood: \$200 each, 1-3 Cash
- Lots 18, 19, 20, Block 23, Ingleswood, corner of St. James St. with 4 Room House and green house, stable for 6 horses, cow shed for 6 head, about 2000 fruit and other trees, all wire fenced \$3200; 1-2 Cash, Balance 6 and 12 months.
- Lots 18, 19, 20, Block 84, Jasper Place: \$1250; 1-2 Cash Balance 6 and 12 months at 7 per cent.
- 5 and 6, Block 99, Double Corner on Taylor Street, Jasper Place: \$1050; 1-2 Cash, Balance 6 and 12 and no interest.
- Lots 10 and 11, Block 5, River View: \$1000 each; \$800 Cash, Balance to arrange.
9. Block 6, River View, \$1000; 1-2 Cash, Balance 6 and 12 months.
- Lots 12 to 21, Block 11, Speedway Subdivision of Strathcona: \$150 each; 1-3 cash, Balance 6 and 12 months.
- 5 acres, all Block 37, Strathcona: \$6000; 1-3 Cash, Balance 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent.
- Lots 12, 13, Block 107, Strathcona: \$1000 each
- Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, Block 112, Strathcona: 2 houses of 5 rooms each and 2 stables and sheds: \$1400; \$260 Cash, Balance 6 and 12 months.
- Lots 9, 10, 11, Block 10, Santa Rosa: \$225 each; 1-3 cash, Balance 6 and 12 months.
- Acre Lot, Block 9, Westgrove: \$1200; 1-2 cash, 6 and 12 months.
- Lots 8 and 9, Block 21, Woodlands: \$300 each; \$100 cash, Balance 6 and 12 months.
- 5, 6, 7, 8, Block A, Woodlands: \$2200 for all; \$300 cash Balance 6 and 12 months.

Phone 4265

F. FRASER TIMS

120 McDougall Ave. Edmonton

To Own a Home

gives a man a standing in his community; makes him a better citizen and establishes a credit. Why should you not better yourself? Have a standing and the respect of your fellow citizens. Start in now by buying a lot in

LOTS \$90.00 UP

BARTON

\$10 Cash
\$5 Per Month

ARTHUR BLOOMER

(Owner)

115 JASPER AVE. WEST.

PHONE 4321

No Interest
and no Taxes

Open Evenings

Open Evenings

“Kensington”

NEAR G.T.P. SHOPS

Now On Sale

PRICES

From \$90.00 to \$130.00
Per Lot

Carr, Dallow & Co.

869 FIRST ST.

PHONE 4533

THE INVESTOR.

(Continued from Page Nine.)

prise coaches, Pullman, tourist and sleeping cars.

Edmonton will be reached at 8 o'clock in the evening of April 7, the time of the trip to be 69 hours. Winnipeg will be reached on the afternoon of April 6.

The train will run on the Grand Trunk Railway to Chicago, the Burlington line to St. Paul, the Great Northern to Emerson, the Canadian Northern to Winnipeg, and the Grand Trunk Pacific to Edmonton.

Less than seventy hours between Toronto and Edmonton over such a multiplicity of routes shows what we may expect when the different

through lines between this city and the east are completed.

Turn wherever you will, the most convincing evidence is presented as to the heavy movement into this part of the west. The Canadian Northern arrived one day last week with fourteen coaches filled. The land office is crowded day after day, a new record of fifty homesteads filed in one day being established last Thursday. A C. P. R. train left Toronto on Tuesday of last week in three sections, carrying in all 1600 passengers. Railway officials are unanimous in declaring that the rush is absolutely without precedent.

Fortunately the weather has been such as to give the newcomers the very best impression of the country on their arrival. The land is in excellent condition for seeding, which

has already commenced in some sections. George Eversman, of Cayley, finished putting in sixty acres of spring wheat on March 22nd. The heavy snowfall of the past winter has helped things very materially and another supply of the beautiful last week covered the south of the province, where the farmers cannot have too much of it.

The real estate feature of the past week in Edmonton was the purchase of 53 feet on Jasper at the Northwest corner of Second Street by the Bank of Commerce at a price which figures out at \$1876 per front foot. This marks a new record. It has been announced all along that the bank would take over the National Trust property at the corner of First street, so that the announcement comes as a decided surprise. That

it has obtained an excellent site no one will deny. It is in the heart of the retail section and with the wholesale houses immediately in its rear.

Mr. E. F. Hutchings of Winnipeg announced this week that the Great West Saddlery Co., of which he is president, will this year build a six story warehouse. The company's property on the north side of Jasper between Sixth and Seventh streets was first chosen as the site, but later a purchase was made at \$300 per foot on the east side of Fourth street, near Mackenzie avenue.

Edmonton has been very much interested in the merger of the Ames-Holden and the James McCready companies. It is now announced that this city will be made the headquarters for Alberta and that a large

warehouse will be erected on the McCready site on Third street. Mr. F. M. Morgan, president of the Board of Trade, and manager of the Ames-Holden Co. here for some years is to be in charge at Edmonton for the amalgamated concern.

Work has commenced on the Tegner building at the corner of First and Elizabeth, which is to cost \$120,000 and be six stories high. The lower part is to be occupied by a large departmental store.

Announcement was made in Winnipeg early in the week that the G. T. P. would build a large hotel in Edmonton. This was confirmed on Thursday when Mr. W. P. Hinton after a conference with the city officials when some concessions were asked, stated that a \$250,000 building

would be erected on the property on McDougall Avenue opposite the Edmonton Club, on which the company has had options for some time.

Messrs. J. J. Thompson and G. H. Clarke of Orillia, Ont., have purchased a portion of the City Park Annex, adjoining the Exhibition grounds for \$125,000.

What is passing in the heart of another rarely escapes the observation of one who is a strict anatomist of his own.—Shelley.

It is a great thing to be trusted, but it is a far higher thing to be worthy of trust.—Henry Lee.

Friendship, of itself a holy tie, is made more sacred by adversity. —Byron.

Fort George

If you want a good lot **ACT QUICKLY**
We have a few fine locations left

On Easy Terms

Also some fine 5 Acre Garden tracts near the City.

For further information call and see the
FORT GEORGE & FRASER VALLEY
LAND COMPANY.

790 First St. EDMONTON Phone 4173

BY-LAW No. 333

(Continued from page five.)

and against this by-law shall be taken at the places hereinafter mentioned in the City on Monday, the 24th day of April, 1911, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., and for such purpose the City of Edmonton is subdivided into polling subdivisions as follows—No. 1. All that part of the City lying West of Ninth Street; No. 2. All that part of the City lying between First and Ninth Streets, and River Lot 4; No. 3. All that part of the City lying East of First Street and South of Clark Street, except River Lot 4; No. 4. All that part of the City lying East of First Street and North of Clark Street.

6. For the purpose of taking such votes the following officers are appointed and places named for the polling of the votes, namely: Returning Officer, Charles E. McManus; Deputy Returning Officer, James Quinlan.

5. The votes of the burgesses for and against this by-law shall be taken at the places hereinafter mentioned in the City on Monday, the 24th day of April, 1911, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., and for such purpose the City of Edmonton is subdivided into polling subdivisions as follows—No. 1. All that part of the City lying West of Ninth Street; No. 2. All that part of the City lying between First and Ninth Streets, and River Lot 4; No. 3. All that part of the City lying East of First Street and South of Clark Street, except River Lot 4; No. 4. All that part of the City lying East of First Street and North of Clark Street.

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Polling subdivision No. 1:
Polling Place: 1128 Jasper Avenue West.

Deputy Returning Officer: William C. Marshall.

Polling subdivision No. 2:
Polling Place: North-east corner of Jasper Avenue and Fifth Street.

Deputy Returning Officer: Edmund Chamberlain.

Polling subdivision No. 3:
Polling Place: City Hall, Fraser Avenue.

Deputy Returning Officer: William D. McPhail.

Polling subdivision No. 4:
Polling Place: 1432 Kinistino Avenue.

Deputy Returning Officer: William Nixon.

7. The Council Chamber at the hour of 11 a. m. on Thursday, the 20th day of April, 1911, is hereby fixed as the place where and the time when the Mayor will be present to make all such proper appointments as he may be requested to make of persons to attend at the polling places and at the final summing up of the votes by the Secretary-Treasurer on behalf of the persons interested in promoting or opposing the passing of this by-law.

6. The Council Chamber at the hour of 11 a. m. on Tuesday, the 25th day of April, 1911, is hereby fixed as the place and the time where and when the Secretary-Treasurer will sum up the number of votes given for and against this by-law.

PASSED provisionally in Council this twenty-eighth day of March, Signed C. S. ARMSTRONG, Mayor.

Signed F. M. C. CROSSKILL, Secretary-Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the above is a true copy of a proposed by-law which has been introduced and which may finally be passed (in the event of the assent of the burgesses being obtained thereto) within four weeks of the voting thereon, and that upon the day, namely: Monday, the 24th day of April, 1911, and at the places, namely: 1128 Jasper Ave. W., North-east corner Jasper Ave. and Fifth Street, City Hall, Fraser Ave., and 1432 Kinistino Ave., fixed for the taking of the votes of the burgesses thereon, the voting will be held between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

(Signed) C. E. McMANUS, Returning Officer.

BY-LAW No. 334

A BY-LAW to provide for the raising by the issue of debentures of the sum of \$12,250.00 for the erection of a Public Utilities Warehouse.

WHEREAS the Corporation of the City of Edmonton has some time since established storage yards, and is contemplating increasing the same;

AND WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the City of Edmonton deem it necessary and expedient to erect a warehouse suitable for the purpose of storing its public utilities;

AND WHEREAS upon report of the City Commissioners, the said Council have duly estimated that the cost of a warehouse suitable for such purposes will be the sum of \$12,250.00, the cost thereof to be raised by the issue of debentures;

AND WHEREAS for the purpose aforesaid it is necessary and expedient that a debt of \$12,250.00 be created

C. A. Lowe

637 FIRST STREET

The New's

Before going elsewhere see me for choice double corners in

INGLEWOOD

C. A. LOWE

Real Estate Phone 4511 637 First St. Edmonton

CARR, DALLOW & COMPANY

869 First Street.

Phone 4533

Namayo Avenue

Double corner, 78 feet frontage, good and level, \$8,000. 1-2 cash. Balance 6, 12 and 18 months.

Dorval

Lots 7, 8 and 9 Block 3, \$400 per lot, including corner.

Inglewood

Lot 13, Block 3, \$650, 1-2 cash, balance 6 and 12 months.

Lot 15, Block 8, \$575, 1-2 cash, 6 and 12 months.

Lots 6 and 7, Block 15, \$550, 1-2 cash, 6 and 12 months.

Lot 16, Block 58, \$750, 1-2 cash, 6 and 12 months.

CARR, DALLOW & COMPANY

869 First Street.

Phone 4533

Opportunities

Namayo Ave.

Lot 15, Block 18 R. L. 10, \$2500. Good Terms.
Small house and lot, Block 12, R. L. 10, \$4500. Very Easy Terms
Splendid lot in Block 9, Norwood, \$1050.00.

Groat Estate

Two lots in Block 45. \$850 each.

Inglewood

Three lots in Block 17, \$475 each.

Double Corner, Block 56, \$1200, easy terms.

Two lots in Block 7, \$550 each.

Westmount

Two lots in Block 20, \$450 each.

Two lots in Block 10, \$500 each.

Delton

Four lots in Block 25 for \$1000.

Two lots in Block 4, \$700 for both.

H. B. R.

Two lots in Block 3, \$500.

Lot in Block 4, \$3000.

Double corner in Block 6, \$400.

Sherbrooke

Two lots in Block 10, close to Alberta Ave., \$750 each.

We have Eastern Capital for investment in good vacant or improved property. Let us know what you have to offer.

Call and see our list before buying

Stuart & Co.

546 FIRST ST.

OPPOSITE ALBERTA COLLEGE

PHONE 2946

Mortgage Foreclosed

and I have yet 12 days to save myself

Fine 1-2 section Farm Land, good buildings 7 1-2 miles from Ponoka. Price for quick sale \$1,000—\$1200 cash will handle. Balance Easy Terms. 6 per cent.

Perkins and Hamilton

Phone 1316

Imperial Bank Bldg.

THE CITY STOCK EXCHANGE

690 Jasper Ave. East.

Phone 4403

9 lots in King Edward Park Estate. \$500 handles this. A Bargain.

Some good lots in Norwood. See us before buying.

Acre lot in Highland Park. A splendid Bargain. \$500 cash.

Lot 21, Block 6 on First St \$700, terms.

Some good buys in Groat Estate.

Lots 1 and 2, Block 16 in Delton for \$700. Terms.

Lot 21, Block 21, Norwood, with two-room house on it. \$700. A Bargain.

A snap. Lots 7, 8 and 9, Block 37, River Lot 16 with 3 new cottages on it with four rooms each. \$500 handles this splendid buy.

Lot 9, Block 27 in Norwood for \$750. Terms.

10 lots in Norwood for \$3,500. Terms, a Bargain.

Some splendid buys in Inglewood. See us.

Lots 8 and 9, Block 71, Glenora. \$325 handles this.

List your Property with us. We have the buyers

ated and that the said sum of \$12,250.00 should be borrowed by means of the issue of one or more debentures of the City for an amount not exceeding that sum and the said sum should be made payable at the expiration of the period of twenty years from the date of the debenture or debentures to be issued therefor and should bear interest payable semi-annually at the rate of four and one-half per centum per annum, and should be repayable in such a manner that the principal shall be repayable at the end of the said period (an equal sum by way of sinking fund being raised annually during the said period sufficient with accumulated interest thereon to meet the principal at maturity) and the interest thereon semi-annually.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable property in the City according to the last revised Assessment Roll is \$27,609,770.00; AND WHEREAS the total amount of the existing debt of the City is \$5,835,888.59, whereof the sum \$3,856,297.84 is for local improvement debts secured by special assessment and debts by statute not to be taken as diminishing or restricting the powers of the City to borrow and issue debentures on the credit of the Municipality at large, of which no part is in arrears, leaving the total amount of the existing debt due of the City exclusive of local improvement debts secured by special assessment and debts by statute not to be taken as diminishing or restricting the powers of the City to borrow and issue debentures on the credit of the Municipality at large at \$1,979,590.75;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that this by-law should take effect on the day of the final passing thereof;

NOW THEREFORE, the Municipal Council of the City of Edmonton duly assembled, enacts as follows: 1. The Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer of the City of Edmonton are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow for the purpose aforesaid, in the name and on behalf of the City, a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of \$12,250.00 to issue one or more debenture or debentures of the City for such sum or sums as borrowed.

2. The said indebtedness and the debenture or debentures issued in respect thereof shall be made payable at the expiration of the period of twenty years from the date of the issue of such debenture or debentures and such debentures shall bear interest payable semi-annually at the rate of four and one-half per centum per annum, and shall be repayable in such manner that the principal shall be paid at the end of the said period of twenty years, (an equal sum by way of sinking fund being raised annually during the said period sufficient with accumulated interest thereon to meet the principal at maturity) and the interest thereon semi-annually.

3. This by-law shall take effect on the final passing thereof.

4. During the currency of the said debentures there is hereby imposed and there shall be raised and levied annually a special general rate on rateable property in the Municipality at the same time and in the same manner as the ordinary general Municipal taxes, a sum sufficient to meet the amount of the equal annual sinking fund and the annual interest in each year in respect of the said debentures.

Polling subdivision No. 1:
Polling Place: 1128 Jasper Avenue

Deputy Returning Officer: William C. Marshall.

Polling subdivision No. 2:
Polling Place: North-east corner of Jasper Avenue and Fifth Street.

Deputy Returning Officer: Edmund Chamberlain.

Polling subdivision No. 3:
Polling Place: City Hall, Fraser Avenue.

Deputy Returning Officer: William D. McPhail.

Polling subdivision No. 4:
Polling Place: 1432 Kinistino Avenue.

Deputy Returning Officer: William Nixon.

7. The Council Chamber at the hour of 11 a. m. on Thursday, the 20th day of April, 1911, is hereby fixed as the place where and the time when the Mayor will be present to make all such proper appointments as he may be requested to make of persons to attend at the polling places and at the final summing up of the votes by the Secretary-Treasurer on behalf of the persons interested in promoting or opposing the passing of this by-law.

6. The Council Chamber at the hour of 11 a. m. on Tuesday, the 25th day of April, 1911, is hereby fixed as the place and the time where and when the Secretary-Treasurer will sum up the number of votes given for and against this by-law.

PASSED provisionally in Council this twenty-eighth day of March, Signed G. S. ARMSTRONG, Mayor.

Signed F. M. C. CROSSKILL, Secretary-Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the above is a true copy of a proposed by-law which has been introduced and which may finally be passed (in the event of the assent of the burgesses being obtained thereto) within four weeks of the voting thereon, and that upon the day, namely: Monday, the 24th day of April, 1911, and at the places, namely: 1128 Jasper Ave. W., North-east corner Jasper Ave. and Fifth Street, City Hall, Fraser Ave., and 1432 Kinistino Ave., fixed for the taking of the votes of the burgesses thereon, the voting will be held between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

(Signed) C. E. McMANUS, Returning Officer.

THE MODERN BLACKSMITH

Under the costly canopy
The village blacksmith sits;
Before him is a touting car
Broken to little bits,
And the owner, and the chauffeur too,
Have almost lost their wits.

The village blacksmith smiles with
glee
As he lights his fat cigar.
He tells his helpers what to do
To straighten up the car
And the owner, and the chauffeur too,
Stand humbly where they are.

The children going home from school
Look at the open door;
They like to see him make his bills
And hear the owners roar.
And the chauffeurs weep as they declare
They ne'er paid that before.

He goes each morning to the bank
And sails away his cash;
A high silk hat and long frock coat
Helps him to cut a dash—
But the owner and the chauffeur, too,
Their teeth all vainly gnash.

The chestnut tree long since has died.
The smith does not repine;
His humble shop has grown into
A building large and fine.
And it bears "Garage" above the door
On a huge electric sign
—Chicago Post.

GRAMMAR AGAIN

At a school in the country the sentence "Mary milks the cow" was given out to be parsed. The last word was disposed of as follows: "Cow" is a noun, feminine gender, singular number, third person, and stands for "Mary."

"Stands for Mary?" said the excited teacher. "How do you make that out?"

"Because," answered the intelligent pupil, "if the cow didn't stand for Mary, how could Mary milk the cow?"

Edmonton's Bank Managers

(Continued from page nine.)

in 1908 and has long been an indefatigable worker in connection with that body. He is the president of the hospital board and the success of the movement which will result in securing to the city an institution fully in keeping with its needs is due, in no small degree to his foresight and energy. He is an enthusiastic curler and has skipped his rink to victory in many contests, while he has been president of the club at different times. For several years he was on the executive of the Edmonton Club. For many years he was secretary of the Board of Managers of the First Presbyterian Church and is now a member of Robertson Church.

Mr. Fraser has many interesting reminiscences of his early business experiences in Edmonton. Shortly after his arrival he was commissioned by a friend in Fort William to buy some Jasper Avenue property for him. He secured an option on lots giving about five hundred feet frontage for \$8000. The price per foot was sent to the prospective purchaser and he agreed to the terms but when it came to closing the deal it was found that he was under the impression that he was to pay the amount per lot that was being asked for a foot. The result was that the transaction fell through with a great deal of soreness on both sides. The properties in question would bring considerably in excess of half a million dollars today.

SLEPT THIRTY-TWO YEARS

After an unbroken sleep extending over thirty-two years Caroline Kronbeck has awakened to find the world changed considerably. This extraordinary case of somnolence has occurred at Oknoe, a village near Moensteras, Sweden, and is described by Dr. Frederstroem, of the Stockholm Hospital, states an exchange. Caroline Kronbeck fell asleep when she was fourteen, in the winter of 1877-78, and remained until recently in a comatose condition. Consciousness returned to her suddenly.

She did not know where she was; didn't recognize her father or the

room where she had lain for thirty-two years. Presently she felt hungry and asked for a baked herring—her favorite dish when she was a young girl. She said she felt tired and somewhat dazed.

Her memory came back by degrees, how she walked half a mile to school, the name of her teacher and those of her school friends and what the local parson looked like. She remembered having a toothache, but could not say whether she had suffered from headaches or whether she had hurt her head.

As to her long period of suspended consciousness her mind is a blank. It took her a month to learn to walk again and her eyes remain very sensitive to light, but her appetite was excellent from the time of her awakening, and she has since slept normally every night.

Strange to say she has forgotten nothing of what she learned at school, and at once wanted to go on with her lessons. She showed good mental aptitude and has just been confirmed by her Lutheran pastor.

A pleasant smile and a sweet voice are great helps on life's journey—Henry Lee.

Buy NORTHWESTERN ASBESTOS SHARES

You will make no mistake

The CITY STOCK EXCHANGE

688-690 Jasper Ave. East.
Phone 4403.

SUMMERLAND PARK



The newest and best. If you will give me a little of your time I will send you out to see this place, and you will certainly be satisfied, for one of these five acre blocks will certainly make you money. If you want a place for a Market Garden you cannot find anything to beat this for the land has been in cultivation and you will be ready to plant as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Price per block \$1,000—one-fourth down, balance 6, 12 & 18 months.

LOTS \$50.00 to \$70.00

\$10.00 cash; Balance \$5.00 per month without interest or taxes

J. A. HENRY

(OWNER)

203 Windsor Block, Temporary Phone 2461

SELLING AGENTS:

THE CANADIAN SETTLER, LTD., 754 FIRST ST.

ARSENAULT & CO., JASPER WEST

IMPERIAL INVESTMENT CO., 64 JASPER EAST

FOR SALE

Wholesale liquor and cigar business. Finest climate in B. C. Address Box 34, Creston B. C.

THE CITY STOCK EXCHANGE

688 Jasper East (opposite Kinsmen Avenue).

Phone 4403

Call and investigate the best buy on the market today.

Nice lot in West End. One block from Jasper. Over-looking prettiest ravine in Edmonton.

PRICE \$1700

Easy terms. For particulars apply

LITTLE'S

Book Store

Beef Ontario Lamb
Mutton Smoked Meats
Fresh Eggs and Choice Creamery Butter

ADAMS MEAT CO. STORES

38 Whyte Ave S'cona Phone 8223
288 Namayo Ave. Edmonton Phone 1410

WANTED

You to know that the Travis-Barker Exchange Mart

(McDougall Ave., south of Jasper)

(McDougall Ave., south of Jasper)

Is a complete Farm and House Furnishing Establishment. Almost everything in home wants may be had.

Graniteware in every variety of shape and tint.

A wonderful No. 9 Cooking Stove with extra stove: cast iron parts and exceptional oven \$13.75

A No. 7 sells at 16.75

Here is a Marvel Heater No 11 6.95

A No. 13 7.75

A No. 15 is 9.75

Full size Iron Bed with brass knobs, only 2.95

A beautiful Art Design Health Mattress 4.75

An Upright American Organ, just as good as new, cost \$175.00 69.00

A strong full size spring of excellent workmanship, braced in every part for 3.50

Oak Dresser with large size plate glass for 8.75

Wash stand for 2.95

All Wool 7 lb. Blankets at 2.95

Flannel Sheets 1.25

Building Paper, Tar Paper, Toilet Sets, Horse Rugs, from 1.25

Trunks and Valises in large variety and all sizes. 3.95

The Exchange buys everything and sells at prices that alone are responsible for the great turnover. Why there are thousands of things at the Exchange that cannot be catalogued. Call and see and if you have anything to sell call up 1335.

Evanston

Edmonton's
Happy Homeland

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On the North

of Evanston we have a few lots selling at a little lower than \$350.00. There are only a few, but every lot is absolutely guaranteed to be high and dry. The selling price is

\$275.00

One of the most striking remarks out of many we received yesterday from purchasers of EVANSTON was that the property was an "absolutely inside proposition situated in such a position as to practically guarantee big increases in value within a reasonable time.

Such is the case sir, and the logical sequence of events must embrace the value of this property.

Yesterday we sold a number of these lots—some of them being amongst the best, but there are still some splendid opportunities available.

EVANSTON is surrounded by some of the most desirable properties on the south but they are unattainable yet and even when it is put on the market the prices will be so high as to make this present proposal one of great interest to you.

On the north of EVANSTON there are sub-divisions selling at little below ours, but there situation is far inferior to EVANSTON, which is on the main Alberta Avenue. Remember this point—it is of great value to you as a property purchaser.

On the South

of EVANSTON is located the well known and valuable Hudson Bay Reserve immediately opposite on the south side of Alberta Avenue—this property will considerably enhance the subdivided property which we are selling. Surely as a keen Real Estate buyer you can see the wisdom of buying in EVANSTON NOW!

Lots \$350 to \$650. Terms 1-3 cash, Balance 4, 8, 12 Months

F. C. LOWES & Co.

Real Estate, Insurance

28 Jasper East, Edmonton

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